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MISSILE TALKS ENTERED 'WITHOUT ILLUSIONS, NOT WITHOUT HOPE'

LD071221 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 40, 3 Oct 80 pp 10-11

[VL. Kuznetsov article: "Nuclear Missile Marathon?"--capitalized words published in boldface]

[Text] USSR and U.S. representatives will meet in Geneva in mid-October with the aim of beginning a practical discussion of the issues relating to beginning talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe. This is the result of the agreement reached between A.A. Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie in New York on 25 September.

Thus, yet another channel for disarmament talks is opening--a channel of exceptional importance and of paramount significance. It is a question of seeking ways of reducing the military threat in that region of the world where the density of military confrontation is highest and where even an insignificant, localized conflict is fraught with the danger of developing into a global nuclear war. It is not the Soviet Union's fault that such a situation has arisen on the European Continent. Unlike the United States and the other NATO countries, Moscow has long ceased to increase its armed forces here--either conventional or nuclear. "As for medium-range nuclear facilities in the European part of the USSR--and we do not deploy them at all on other states' territory--these facilities have even been somewhat reduced lately, both in terms of the number of launchers and in terms of nuclear warhead yield," the USSR foreign minister stated from the UN rostrum on 23 September.

And here is what is said on the significance of the forthcoming talks in the Soviet memorandum "For Peace and Disarmament, for Guarantees of International Security," which was presented at the United Nations: "The USSR recently put forward a new proposal--that of discussing SIMULTANEOUSLY AND IN ORGANIC CONNECTION questions concerning both medium-range nuclear missile facilities in Europe and U.S. forward based nuclear facilities. This constructive step from the Soviet side aroused new hope among peoples concerned that the further whipping up of military tension on the European Continent be avoided."

It has taken Washington nearly 3 months to respond to the USSR's proposal and begin preliminary contacts. While expressing satisfaction at the improvement in the U.S. administration's stance, one cannot at the same time pass over in silence a factor which arouses caution. Was the delay accidental? Can one accept as justification the allusion to the fact that Washington was allegedly up to its neck in the presidential election campaign and was compelled to put current international matters to one side? Hardly. The "election rush" in no way hindered their taking such a step as proclaiming as official U.S. doctrine a new nuclear strategy which cocks the pistol of atomic war. People in the U.S. capital allude to the need to consult the NATO allies. But why discuss and bargain for months, one asks oneself, if in December 1979 NATO took the so-called "dual" decision on deploying new U.S. nuclear missile systems in West Europe and on readiness to begin talks with the Soviet Union on the possible limitation of these medium-range facilities?

The whole point, clearly, is that Washington attached no great significance to the second half of the "dual" NATO formula. This did not escape the NATO partners, either. Western Europe, London's THE DAILY TELEGRAPH writes, "fears that America is more concerned with deploying new Western missiles in Europe than with talks on arms control."

The main aim for the White House is to bring back the times of its former supremacy over Western Europe by transforming it into an outpost of "limited" nuclear war which, therefore, does not threaten to spread to U.S. territory. At the same time it is pursuing the aim of allowing its military-industrial complex to earn a little more through supplying Eurostrategic weapons. And the talks? Well, these are more as a blind: The second part of the Brussels formula was seen across the ocean merely as a sweet coating to the bitter pill which it was proposed giving to Moscow to swallow. They also counted on the noncompliance of the Soviet Union which, with fully justified sharpness, opposed the NATO decision and insisted that it be revoked.

Moscow's proposal to begin immediate talks on limiting medium-range nuclear arms in Europe in organic connection with the U.S. forward based facilities in this region spoiled the Washington administration's hand. The question of talks, seen by NATO as a propaganda master stroke and a forced verbal tribute to public opinion, was raised in all seriousness as a practical and urgent matter of the day. And although during the election campaign those in the White House prefer to beat the militarist drum, they could not reject the peaceful and businesslike proposals, since they are forced nevertheless to take account both of world public opinion and of that section of U.S. public opinion which has not fallen into a bellicose rage. The European allies, who, apparently, are beginning to reflect on the trouble into which they are getting, also insisted that the USSR's proposal be accepted. They are beginning to reflect the danger that the degree of risk may be redistributed within the Atlantic alliance. No one is insured against the danger of nuclear war nowadays. But first and foremost it threatens Western Europe which Washington, by its Presidential Directive 59, exposes to a retaliatory strike while covering itself, as Wehrmacht soldiers used to do in combat, by hiding behind civilians.

Why did it take Washington approximately 3 months to agree to a discussion of the Soviet initiative?

First, arms limitation talks--especially if effective--are not now part of the plan of those who have openly declared their desire for military superiority and have recently slowed down and, on a number of major issues, broken off such talks.

Second, Washington has never been against limiting the number of Soviet medium-range missiles, which it tried to present as the root of evil on European soil and as a mortal threat to the North Atlantic bloc. But the Pentagon strategists became uneasy when Moscow also proposed discussing the U.S. forward-based facilities, that is, nuclear warheads and delivery vehicles.

The medium-range systems are part of the overall nuclear missile potential in Europe and one component in the military-strategic situation and the equilibrium of forces on the continent. Common sense and elementary logic indicate that, however important a particular component may be, it must be viewed against the background of the overall strategic situation, in the context of the correlation of forces as a whole. The Soviet Union is already making a great concession by not insisting on the inclusion of French and British nuclear facilities in the talks. But the Soviet Union cannot close its eyes to the American forward-based facilities in Europe at a time when they are planning to deploy new systems there. The well-founded nature of this stance was acknowledged by FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who once held the post of defense minister, enjoys a reputation as a specialist in the sphere of military strategy and is all but the main initiator of the NATO decision on nuclear missile "upgrading." So his opinion is all the more weighty. The idea of including American forward-based nuclear facilities in the discussion, in the chancellor's opinion, is "completely logical."

But logic and an honest desire for equal security are not among the virtues of those who have rushed headlong into the race for military superiority. Washington, Bonn's DIE WELT notes, "is striving to relegate the question of nuclear bases in Europe to a parenthesis."

Third, Washington feared and still fears that Soviet-American talks on limiting nuclear missile arsenals in Europe will cause a further dampening of the enthusiasm of Belgium and the Netherlands, which have not given their final consent to the deployment of American missiles. Brussels has just postponed its final decision again--for the second time--until the end of the Soviet-American talks. Will not the "Belgian Virus" spread to others?--that is causing concern across the ocean.

After all this it becomes clear why Washington is not burning with the desire to take its seat at the conference table. On the eve of the New York meeting between A.A. Gromyko and E. Muskie, U.S. President James Carter declared: "We are now preparing for preliminary discussions with the Soviet Union on control of nuclear weapons in the European theater." Does not this word "preliminary" give rise to caution? It has occurred very frequently in recent months in statements by American officials.

Washington's tactics can already be glimpsed: Drag out the preliminary stage, and then the talks themselves. Drag them out until 1983, when all the components of the new nuclear missile complex will be ready in America and deployment sites in Western Europe will also be ready. Is not Washington making up its mind to run a nuclear missile marathon?

The question of nuclear arms limitation in Europe is too important for diplomatic time-wasting or attempts to deliberately place the other side in a disadvantageous position. It is a question of reducing the level of military confrontation in Europe. It is a question of preserving nuclear parity on the continent, of maintaining the equilibrium of forces between the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

"At the present moment U.S. and USSR strategic forces are, in essence, equivalent." That was J. Carter's view in April 1979. In December, in adopting the "upgrading" decision, NATO started talking about a "lag," about "Soviet superiority." As though that "superiority" had arisen in 7 months through the waving of a magic wand. They are having to resort to somersaults in order to justify this dangerous decision in the eyes of their own and other peoples. "No military equilibrium of forces between East and West exists" it is now categorically asserted in Bonn, although only recently such equilibrium was acknowledged equally definitely. But even in a well-rehearsed choir from time to time someone lets out a shrill note. "Nuclear parity exists at present," British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington admitted this summer. So is there parity or not? In any case, NATO leaders have by no means succeeded in producing any weighty proof of their "lag." It simply does not exist.

"Nato and the Warsaw Pact will live on the brink of the abyss of war during this decade"--that is the impression of a correspondent of Bonn's DIE WELT who visited the North Atlantic Bloc's Brussels headquarters. But there is another prospect too--the lessening of armed confrontation, military detente, reliably ensured security. And here success depends largely on how constructive and fruitful the talks are on limiting nuclear missile arsenals in Europe. The Soviet Union is approaching these talks without illusions, but not without hope. With full awareness of responsibility for the peaceful destinies of the long-suffering European Continent. Europe deserves a better fate than to live on the brink of the abyss of war.

SIMONYAN COMMENTS ON MISSILE IMPLICATIONS IN WEST EUROPE

AU071157 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Oct 80 p 6

[Report on an interview given by Gen Rayr Simonyan to APN commentator Vladimir Ostrovskiy: "Gamble With Millions of People; Washington Is Turning Europeans Into Hostages"--date and place not given; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] WASHINGTON TODAY VIEWS THE NEW MEDIUM-RANGE NUCLEAR MISSILES AS AN EFFECTIVE MEANS OF INTIMIDATION, CAPABLE OF CHANGING THE MUTUAL CORRELATION OF POTENTIALS IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER IN NATO'S FAVOR, SOVIET MILITARY-POLITICAL EXPERT PROFESSOR GEN RAYR SIMONYAN, DOCTOR OF MILITARY SCIENCES, TOLD APN COMMENTATOR VLADIMIR OSTROVSKIY.

The new American missiles intended for deployment in Western Europe--in keeping with NATO's decision of December 1979--are designed, alongside the nuclear forces on the U.S. forward bases in Europe, to wage independently--without the involvement of American stragegic offensive weapons--a "Eurostrategic" war against the Soviet Union and other countries of the Warsaw Pact.

The Soviet general stressed that the concept of "Eurostrategic" war is essentially part of the new U.S. nuclear strategy. According to the scenario of its authors, nuclear attacks against areas within the Soviet Union are to be conducted by means of the Pershings and cruise missiles from Western Europe, not from the United States. The Pentagon assumes that in such an event the Soviet Union's retaliatory attacks would not be aimed at the territory of the United States but at the European NATO countries. The West German STERN magazine expressed the idea in the following way: "Washington would like the Soviet forces to exhaust themselves in an atomic war confined to the framework of Europe, while the United States would be watching calmly and with a grin from its shelter."

According to Gen Rayr Simonyan, Washington, which forced the European allies to accept the "new" concept, would like to drag them into full dependence on its adventurous goals, goals which are to be brought about at the expense of Europe's vital interests. The West European NATO member states--and not only these states--are thus becoming hostages of Washington's and the Pentagon's license, because the new American nuclear medium-range missiles are designed to assume the role which in the concept of the previous "realistic deterrence" strategy was played by the U.S. strategic offensive forces.

The general devoted particular attention to the considerations of American military specialists that the strategic parity that has been formed between the USSR and the United States constitutes a very conclusive deterrent against the use of the U.S. strategic offensive forces in the event of a regional conflict. That is why they believe that strategic warfare cannot be considered the only variant of a nuclear attack against the Soviet Union. They are taking into account that the inevitable retaliatory strike would be catastrophic for the United States. Hence the idea was born to set up in the European theater one's own nuclear power, a power that would have a seemingly deterrent effect. It follows that the Pentagon is exposing European capital cities and the industrial potential of its NATO allies to a retaliatory strike, in lieu of American military installations and industrial centers on U.S. territory.

Thus instead of seeking ways to avert a nuclear war in the spirit of Soviet-American treaties, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the ratification of SALT II, Washington and its NATO allies are working out new variants of waging such warfare, developing for that purpose whole sets of qualitatively new weapons and thereby constantly increasing the danger of a military confrontation. Various declarations on the "need to maintain parity" and on "balance of forces" as well as the concocted thesis of "Soviet military threat" are only designed to deceive the international public.

The Pentagon's propagandistic efforts today focus on convincing the world public that the new American missiles are allegedly essential for the restoration of a balance between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. The Western arguments concerning the Soviet SS20 missiles are consciously fabricated. They are being used with only one goal in mind--to intimidate the West Europeans by making them believe in an alleged military threat from the East. It must be stressed that the new American medium-range missiles intended for deployment in Western Europe are a substantial and integral factor in the overall strategic situation. With the help of these weapons the Pentagon would like to achieve a strategic goal--A SURPRISE NUCLEAR ATTACK AGAINST INSTALLATIONS IN THE USSR AND OTHER COUNTRIES OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY. In its plans, the Pentagon does not show any consideration for the fate of millions of human lives in Europe that could fall victim to Washington's absurd strategic concepts.

CONSTRUCTIVE WESTERN APPROACH NEEDED FOR MBFR BREAKTHROUGH

LD071103 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Oct 80 p 5

[Correspondent dispatch: "Breakthrough Needed"]

[Text] Vienna--The Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe are approaching their seventh anniversary. The socialist countries' delegations at the talks invariably adhere to a constructive position and are prepared to give consideration to their partners' legitimate interests. The representatives of the Western states, on the other hand, by creating artifical obstacles at the negotiating table, are in no way contributing to the long-awaited breakthrough. This fundamental difference in the sides' positions was reflected once again at the 2 October plenary session of the talks participants, as well as at a press conference. Ambassador Tadeusz Strulak, head of the Polish delegation, who addressed the session, convincingly showed the ability of the serious compromise initiative submitted 10 July 1980 by the GDR, Poland, the USSR and the CSSR to overcome the deadlock at the talks. Other important proposals from the socialist states, notably the Soviet Union's already implemented peace-loving action involving the withdrawal of 20,000 servicemen, 1,000 tanks and other military hardware from the GDR, also operate in the same direction. One thing is lacking--a constructive approach on the part of the West, which is demanding more and more concessions. Precisely such claims were made at the press conference by the American diplomate W. Davis. Speaking on behalf of the NATO countries' delegations, he made it clear that the West makes progress at the talks dependent on resolving questions of numerical data and so-called "concomitant measures."

WHITE HOUSE 'HARDLY LIKELY' TO OPPOSE SENATE ON NEUTRON BOMB

LD071001 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Oct 80 p 5

[Correspondent A. Tolkunov report: "Pushing Through the Neutron Bomb"]

[Text] New York, 3 Oct--The American Senate has approved a bill on the appropriation of $4 billion for the program of building up the U.S. nuclear arsenal. The "elect of the people" demanded that the administration embark on the immédiate production and stock-piling of "all the main components and materials" needed for the creation of neutron weapons, which they intend to bestow on their West European allies. As is known, in April 1978, under pressure from world public opinion, J. Carter was forced to halt the development of neutron weapons. But the "hawks" and the military-industrial complex regarded this "delay" as temporary. Now that militarist hysteria and the stepping up of military preparations are in full swing, they have had no difficulty in pushing through the Senate a demand to create the neutron bomb. And as local observers note, in essence there was no debate on this question in the Senate. More, the report of the Senate Armed Services Committee contains a call for the Carter administration to further increase appropriations for new nuclear missile systems, including neutron weapons. It is noted here that the White House incumbent is hardly likely to oppose this decision by the Senate or its militarist appeals. Declining to ratify the SALT II treaty, he congress-men are adopting a dangerous arms race program and foisting it on their West European allies. After all, the Pershings, curise missiles and neutron bombs will be deployed on West European territory.

PRAVDA REVIEW FOCUSES ON GULF WAR, U.S. STANCE

LD071041 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Oct 80 p 4

[May Podklyuchnikov, "International Review"]

[Text] In 2 days' time the Soviet people have a great festival--USSR Constitution Day. The fundamental law of the land of the soviets is a document of truly tremendous significance. Every provision in it is an impressive testimony to the achievements of worldwide historic significance accomplished under the CPSU's leadership by the Soviet people, who have built a developed socialist society and are now confidently creating communism. As the American newspaper the Baltimore SUN once stated, the USSR Constitution provides Soviet citizens with "fuller rights than any Western constitution: the right to work, leisure, choice of profession, social security, housing, education and free medical aid."

In the Constitution's "foreign policy" section the Soviet Union expressed its allegiance to the cause of peace and cooperation among peoples, confirming in the distinct form of the fundamental law its loyalty to the Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. Approaching the 26th CPSU Congress, our party and the Soviet state are actively, enterprisingly and consistently implementing the Constitution's foreign policy provisions.

Speaking in the Kremlin on 30 September, L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said: "Our entire peace-loving foreign policy, bequeathed to us by the great Lenin, is aimed at delivering mankind from the threat of war. And this finds expression in our concrete deeds, in our constructive initiatives."

For Peace and Disarmament

The world public is continuing to discuss with great interest the new Soviet initiatives submitted at the 35th UN General Assembly session now taking place in New York. The Soviet Union proposed implementing a number of urgent measures to reduce the danger of war. In addition, the USSR submitted to the session the memorandum "For Peace and Disarmament, for Guarantees of International Security." We have here a broad, carefully thought-out program of measures, whose implementation would make it possible to end the material and psychological preparations for war being made by the United States and NATO.

The great work which the Soviet Union is doing within the UN walls with a view to preserving and strengthening detente and turning the eighties into a decade of disarmament also embraces the meetings which A. A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and foreign minister, has had in New York with the foreign ministers of socialist and a number of capitalist and developing states. On the one hand these meetings graphically reflected the fraternal socialist countries' unity on very important questions of strengthening peace and security and served to further coordinate their efforts in the interests of detente and disarmament. And on the other the New York meetings made it possible better to acquaint the leaders of the capitalist and developing countries' foreign policy services with the way in which the Soviet Union evaluates the developing international situation and the possibilities for improving it and to discuss questions of bilateral relations.

The visit to the Soviet Union of President N. S. Reddy of the Republic of India was a graphic example of the way in which relations between states with different social systems can be built in a spirit of friendship and be turned increasingly distinctly into a weighty factor in the struggle against the threat of war. [paragraph continues].

It was pointed out during the Kremlin talks with the lofty guest from the friendly country that the exchange of visits by Soviet and Indian leaders and personal contacts between them have become an inalienable part of the traditionally friendly bilateral relations and make a weighty contribution to strengthening and broadening Soviet-Indian cooperation. During the discussion of urgent international problems special attention was devoted to question of strengthening peace and international security and the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism.

Soviet people are glad that they have like-minded people and companions on all continents in the cause of peace, detente and curbing the arms race. As the world parliament of peoples for peace, held in Sofia, impressively demonstrated, the formation of a broad world front of people of good will capable of turning the growing alarm of hundreds of millions of people into purposeful, concerted actions aimed at preventing war is now on the agenda of international life.

Who Is Trying To Warm His Hands

Military conflict continues between Iraq and Iran. Reports of fighting, bombing raids on cities and on military and industrial targets and of losses are issuing from both sides.

The current clash cannot fail to vex genuine friends of the Iraqi and Iranian peoples. For each of the two countries is living through difficult times and is faced with major social, economic and other problems. It is clear that neither Iraq nor Iran will gain anything from mutual destruction, bloodshed and undermining of each other's economies. But a third side, to which the interests of the peoples of this region are alien, can warm its hands on this conflict.

Events are increasingly convincing us that the Iranian-Iraqi conflict cannot be categorized as a tragic misunderstanding, for it is taking place in a region electrified by tension arising out of U.S. policies and actions.

Washington has arbitrarily declared the Near and Middle East a sphere of its "vital interests." American imperialism wants to gain control of the oil resources of the peoples living there. The U.S. hostility to the Iranian revolution is generally known. The military adventure undertaken against Iran on White House orders in April of this year poured oil on the flames. The United States has the organization of intervention against Afghanistan on its conscience. The Pentagon is building up its presence in Oman, Somalia and Kenya and on Diego Garcia. An American naval armada headed by attack aircraft carriers hangs over the Persian Gulf and Red Sea countries like the sword of Damocles.

This week Washington has not tired of assuring us that the United States does not intend to interfere in the Iranian-Iraqi conflict, maintaining strict neutrality with regard to it. A new story, but hardly credible! The American weekly PEOPLE'S WORLD writes not without grounds: "Despite the Carter administration's numerous assurances that the United States does not intend to intervene in the crisis which has now arisen in the Persian Gulf, in fact the United States has already interfered in this region's affairs and is to a considerable degree responsible for the war being waged between Iran and Iraq."

In the last few days the United States has again been using an old method: Referring to instability in the sphere of its notorious "vital interests," it is continuing to draw up its military forces there. Five U.S. warships have taken up a position in the southeast part of the Persian Gulf, according to a New York TIMES report. American ships in the Indian Ocean, of which there are now more than 30, have begun concentrating east of the entrance to the Strait of Hormuz. [paragraph continues]

The aircraft carrier Midway is heading for the Arabian Sea from the Kenyan port of Mombasa with instructions to join up with the U.S. naval strike force headed by the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Eisenhower.

In addition, the Carter administration has adopted a decision to send to Saudi Arabia aircraft equipped with the AWACS early warning system. The Japanese newspaper TOKYO SHIMBUN remarked in this connection: "The United States has taken the path of escalating military strength in this region by sending AWACS aircraft to Saudi Arabia and reinforcing the naval fleet in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf."

General Jones, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, has made urgent trips to Saudi Arabia and then to Oman recently. What was he actually doing on what are the front lines for the U.S. so-called "rapid deployment forces?"

It is well known that these punitive shock units were created by the United States to intervene in the world's hot spots and above all in the Near East and Persian Gulf region. There are increasingly frequent reports that they are now being prepared for mobilization. General Kelly, commander of this interventionist corps, has given assurances that these formations are now ready to take part in combat operations, putting up a total of 200,000 soldiers and officers. The general reported that seven "forward-based" U.S. ships stuffed with heavy armaments are already at the naval base on Diego Garcia island in the Indian Ocean.

The New York TIMES states meaningfully: "The need will possibly emerge to send more U.S. air forces to Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Israel and more naval forces to the Persian Gulf, Mediterranean and Indian Ocean in order to persuade Iran and Iraq to stop the war." There's no denying that this is a rather strange formula, whereby it is proposed to add as much fuel as possible to the fire of tension in order to put it out! Commenting on all this fuss, the French newspaper L'HUMANITE noted that it is a case of "preparing direct U.S. intervention in the Persian Gulf region."

The secret of imperialism's cynical logic is revealed by the New York DAILY NEWS, explaining that "war does indeed enable the United States to assert its authority (read: military presence) in the Near East without provoking interference by the Soviet Union." So now it's really clear what it's all about: The same old U.S. designs to use, in particular, the conflict between Iraq and Iran to drag as many of its military forces as possible into the Near and Middle East and to squash the countries of the region under its gendarme's boot.

The United States would not be averse to dragging other Western countries into its adventures. The press has reported a project for creating a "multinational navy." However, far from all the U.S. rivals have declared their readiness to take part in this dangerous undertaking. The FRG and Japan have refused. Britain is already prepared to sail the troubled international waters in the U.S. wake. British Prime Minister Thatcher has told U.S. President Carter that London would support a military operation in this region. Australia is veering toward the same course: Its aircraft carrier Melbourne escorted by three distroyers has approached closer to the Arabian Sea. Secretary of State Muskie has confirmed that the discussion of such plans is continuing, although their danger is obvious to all people of good will, who are warning that intervention is intolerable.

The USSR's position on the question of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict was set forth by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in his speech in the Kremlin on 30 September: "As for the Soviet Union, we are in favor of Iran and Iraq settling vexed issues between themselves at the conference table. It would be a good thing if they resolved what can be resolved right now in a spirit of concord, and that what they cannot resolve today they should put off for tomorrow, when a solution may come more easily."

"In general we believe that war in our time cannot and must not be a means of resolving disputes between states. All the more so a war in a sore spot like the Near and Middle East."

Yawning Abyss

On the election platforms across the Atlantic they are beating their breasts, assuring gullible voters of their "desire to defend basic human rights" and their "more than purely verbal" allegiance to this virtue. "I am proud to be president of a great state which comes out in defense of human rights not only in its own country but also throughoug the world," Carter has stated.

Meanwhile the Ku Klux Klansmen and fascists from the American Nazi Party recently caused an explosion in Communist Party of the United States premises in Los Angeles. The culprits "have not been found." A wave of demonstration by black Americans defending their rights has again swept the United States. In the spring it was Miami, and now it is New York, Philadelphia, Jackson and Wrightsville. U.S. blacks are protesting against racism. They are indignant that they are the first to be dismissed from work, that they are given no opportunity to receive proper education, that it is the hospitals which serve them that are the first to be closed down, and indeed that they are murdered for no reason at all.

That is "in their own country." Now for other countries. A bomb planted by rightwing terrorists exploded in Munich. Some 12 people were killed and 215 wounded. The culprit was one Koehler, who belongs to the "Hoffman Military Sports Group." That is the name under which a neofascist terrorist organization goes in the FRG. Several members of the group headed by its leader were arrested and...immediately released. Last week neofascists organized a series of fires and attempted murders in Paris. Not so long ago, in August, Italian neofascists committed a bloody crime, blowing up the railroad station in Bologna. The result was over 80 dead and about 200 injured.

So fascism, which was in the past responsible for monstrous crimes against humanity, is again making its existence known. As the Italian magazine PANORAMA attests, a "black international" has formed and is being activated.

But what about the "human rights" champions? Is the White House demanding that the most resolute steps be taken to eradicate the fascist infection? No, no such speeches are to be heard from the lofty platforms of the "free world."

The chain of crimes which imperialism is committing is endless. Patriots are being tortured in Chile, demonstrators are being shot in the Republic of South Africa, insurgents are being killed in South Korea, and freedom fighters are being suppressed in El Salvador and shot in Ulster....

Take just one aspect. The world of capital is now experiencing an economic crisis. Production is falling off, many enterprises are being brought to a standstill. In the United States the number of unemployed has topped the 8-million mark, while in the Common Market countries there are almost 7 million unemployed. Behind these figures lie the sufferings, poverty and despair of people deprived of the right to work.

How great is the yawning abyss between hypocritical words about "human rights" and what is happening to these rights in actual fact in the world of capital!

The Soviet Union, following Lenin's course, is directing its main efforts toward the defense of the most important human right--the right to life. Our country and its friends and allies are waging a difficult struggle extremely essential to mankind--the struggle for the consolidation of peace and security, for disarmament and for good neighborliness and cooperation among the peoples.

EDITORIAL VIEWS USSR'S INITIATIVES TO PROMOTE WORLD PEACE

LD081035 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Important Initiatives"]

[Text] The Soviet state consistently pursues a Leninist peace policy and advocates the consolidation of the peoples' security and broad international cooperation. That is one provision of the USSR Constitution. And it is unswervingly implemented by the active and purposeful work to implement the peace program of the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses and finds expression in specific deeds and initiatives in the international arena.

The Soviet Union's position is principled, constructive and honest. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted recently: "We are prepared to take all necessary measures aimed at lessening the threat of a destructive military conflict. We do not want to compete in producing instruments of death and we sincerely advocate the limitation and reduction of military arsenals, and disarmament; we are prepared for a political solution of any international problems."

New evidence of this is the whole package of measures to strengthen peace and improve the international atmosphere proposed by the Soviet Union from the rostrum of the 35th UN General Assembly session. The world political forum was confronted with the urgent question "On Certain Pressing Measures To Lessen the Dander of War." A broad, business-like program for curbing the arms race is unfolded by the Soviet Union's memorandum "For Peace and Disarmament, for Guarantees of International Security." Genuine concern for mankind also permeates the Soviet draft resolution on states' historic responsibility to preserve nature on earth for present and future generations, to which end the world must be saved from the arms race and its possible consequences.

The primary task is to relieve the acuteness of the war danger. And this has unfortunately increased. The intrigues of American imperialism, in partnership with Beijing hegemonism, are subjecting detente to serious trials, are bringing tension to a critical pitch in a number of regions of the world and are causing flareups of bloody conflicts. The U.S. and NATO course has resulted in the world standing on the brink of a new spiral of the arms race. Across the ocean, concepts of a "limited nuclear war" are being propagandized and threats are being issued to various countries. This increases the danger of a slide to the point of no return [rokovoy rubezh]. The issue now is this: Either the peoples and states use all their strength to preserve peace, or they will be cast into the abyss of a devastating world thermonuclear war.

To prevent that threatening course of events--that is the point of the urgent measures proposed by the Soviet Union. Its important and topical initiative on lessening the danger of war envisages four main points. There is the renunciation of the expansion of existing and creation of new military-political groupings: There is the renunciation by states of any further increase in their armed forces and armaments as a first step toward their subsequent reduction; there is the consideration, along with an international convention on strengthening guarantees of nonnuclear states' security, of other possibilities for resolving this issue, given the appropriate readiness on the part of all the nuclear powers; finally, there is the speediest conclusion of an international treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapons tests, and for the time being the announcement by all nuclear powers of a 1-year moratorium on any nuclear explosions. Agreement on the proposed urgent measures would have a positive impact on improving the international political climate and would contribute to intensifying all states' efforts in the main directions of the struggle for detente and reliable peace.

All experience of international life confirms that there is only one road to security for states and peoples--ending the arms race and making the switch to real disarmament, all the way to general and complete disarmament. A world without wars or weapons is the prospect that the Soviet Union's package of constructive ideas and proposals practically ushers in.

As is well known, the greatest threat to peace is created by the headlong nuclear arms race. Reason demands that these weapons be outlawed and that the talks proposed by the Soviet Union on ending the production of all types of nuclear weapons and gradually reducing stockpiles of them until they are completely eliminated be begun at last. It is high time that a world treaty on the nonuse of force in international relations were concluded.

Much that is useful can be done on the European Continent. On the agenda is the USSR's offer to discuss the issue of medium-range nuclear missile weapons in Europe simultaneously and in organic conjunction with the problem of American forward-based nuclear weapons. It is only NATO's obstruction that is preventing success at the Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and armaments in the center of the continent. The need has ripened to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

The preservation and consolidation of detente and the ensuring of universal security and a peaceful future for mankind--the resolution of that historic task is a realistic cause that is within the power of peoples and states. The Soviet Union's important initiatives and resolute struggle against the threat of thermonuclear war and for lasting peace are consonant with the peoples' aspirations and they inspire people of good will. This was reaffirmed by the work and documents of so representative a public forum as the recent world parliament of peoples for peace in Sofia. The new Soviet proposals are the pivot of the debate at the current UN General Assembly session and have been highly rated by the representatives of dozens of countries. However, the enemies of peace are not laying down their arms. So the translation of constructive ideas into political practice will require great efforts by peoples and peace-loving states and the further activation of the struggle for peace.

Soviet people are deeply concerned about the fate of peace on earth. This is shown, in particular, by PRAVDA's daily mail. Readers' letters vividly reflect the Soviet people's unanimous and wholehearted support for the Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. Their support expressed in specific deeds--labor gifts in honor of the upcoming 26th party congress and personal contributions to further strengthening our socialist homeland--the mighty bastion of peace throughout the world.

UNESCO SESSION REFLECTS COMPLEXITIES, CONTRADICTIONS

LD071023 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 40, 3 Oct 80 p 20

[Correspondent V. Gavilevskiy report: "Debate in Belgrade"]

[Text] Belgrade, Septemeber--The 21st session of the UNESCO general conference is under way in Belgrade's Sava Palace of Congresses. A total of 152 countries are represented at the session. A report on the results of the organization's activity in the last 2 years and its program and tasks for 1981-1983 was delivered by UNESCO Director General M'Bow.

Taking part in the session are a Soviet delegation headed by I.N. Zemskov, USSR deputy foreign minister and chairman of the USSR Commission on UNESCO Affairs, and also delegations from the Ukrainian SSR and the Belorussian SSR. Speaking of the urgent tasks facing UNESCO, the leader of the Soviet delegation stressed in his speech at the session that its activity in recent years indicates the desire to contribute to the resolution of the most important problem of today--disarmament. Major UNESCO-sponsored events such as UNESCO as the peace forum and the world congress on education for disarmament met with a great response. This organization can now work even more actively to promote the struggle for peace and the relaxation of tension.

However, appeals to "shield UNESCO from politics and ideology" and restrict its activity to purely professional questions were heard in the speeches of many representatives of Western countries. The U.S. and Chinese representatives came out against the Soviet delegation's proposal to examine at the session the most important international problems on whose solution mankind's future largely depends. The Chinese delegate's speech was particularly impudent--he described the USSR delegation's proposal as "propaganda." All the same, as a result of the debate the question of measures to implement the declaration on the basic principles concerning the contribution of the mass media to strengthening peace and international understanding, to the development of human rights and to the struggle against racism, apartheid and incitement to war was included on the session's agenda as a separate item. This declaration was adopted at the last, 20th UNESCO session. But since its implementation is meeting with serious difficulties, the need has arisen for this question to be specially considered at the current session.

It was noted at the session that UNESCO will be able to successfully fulfill its tasks if it actively promotes the solution of the global problems facing mankind: overcoming the developing countries' backwardness and eliminating the consequences of colonialism; increasing energy, raw material and food potentials; conserving the environment and preserving the world's ecological equilibrium; opening up the food and raw material resources of the world's oceans; eliminating illiteracy; preserving mankind's cultural heritage; and the peaceful conquest of space.

It must be noted that the course of the session's work reflected the complexities and contradictions of the present international situation and the sharp confrontation of the forces in the political arena. Many delegations demanded the removal from the auditorium of the Pol Pot puppet and the granting of the legitimate seat in UNESCO to representatives of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. This was opposed by the U.S., Japanese and Chinese delegates, which have taken the criminal Pol Pot clique under their protection. This stance can only be described a mockery of the memory of millions of Kampucheans wiped out by the bloody regime.

A provocative sortie was made by the Israeli delegation, which declared that its powers were "confirmed" in Jerusalem. In other words, it was a question of another attempt by Israel to push through the recognition of Jerusalem as the capital of the State of Israel. This attempt met with a resolute rebuff from the vast majority of Arab countries, which demanded that the Israeli delegation's powers not be acknowledged. This demand met with the support of representatives of the socialist states and many nonaligned states.

The session's work will go on until 28 October. On the agenda are a number of topical problems of science, culture and education. The election of the UNESCO director general has already taken place. Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow has been reelected for the next 7 years.

PROCEEDINGS AT WFTU SESSION IN MOSCOW REPORTED

Opening Session

LD031627 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 2 October 1980 publishes on page 3 under the headline "Under the Banner of Solidarity and Internationalism; 31st Session of the WFTU General Council Has Begun Work in Moscow" a 6,000-word report by P. Volpyanskiy, R. Kolchanov and B. Stolpovskiy.

Having given an account of WFTU President Gaspar's speech at the session, the report then turns to the report delivered by Deputy General Secretary Ibrahim Zakharia. Reviewing the trade union's development, Zakharia proceeds to discuss the international situation, including "the U.S. Government's buildup of its armed forces in the Indian Ocean region" and the Iranian-Iraqi conflict which, he says, is "seriously delaying the developing of both Iran and Iraq." The report gives an account of Zakharia's description of the "economic crisis" in the capitalist world and the trade unions' struggle there and continues:

"The report devoted a great deal of space to the problem of consolidating the cohesiveness and organizing the unity of action of various detachments of the international trade union movement. At present, despite the successes, the desired degree of unity of action has still not been attained, the speaker said, since certain circles are trying to hinder the development of unity of action on the international plane. When we speak of this with a certain regret we have in mind the 12th ICFTU Congress held in the period we are reviewing. That congress, as we understand it, was an important meeting place for trade union organizations. It expressed itself on a number of serious problems, including problems of development, peace, disarmament, labor safety and the prospects for the trade union movement's development in the eighties. But unfortunately it stopped there. We believe that every trade union center, including ICFTU members, would have been profoundly satisfied if the opinions voiced at the congress had been backed up by practical steps aimed at organizing united action throughout the international trade union movement. Ultimately these problems affect not only the 70 million ICFTU members.

"When we speak of this again, the speaker continued, we have in mind the third congress of the European Trade Union Confederation [ETUC] held in May 1979 which selected as the main point of its agenda the question of the struggle to guarantee the right to work. But how can the ETUC and the West European trade unions wage this struggle effectively when the ETUC closes its doors to some very large European trade union organizations? Can the European working people be satisfied with the purely formal protest by the ETUC leaders when even the working people's most modest demands for a reduction in working hours and the pursuit of an effective employment policy have been rejected by the EEC?

"The speaker noted the great significance of the world trade union conference on development problems held in Belgrade this April. The experience of Belgrade, he said, showed quite clearly that we can rally together when we want to. And we are sure that the working people of the whole world do want this rallying."

Zakharia then outlines spheres of joint trade union action and cooperation.

The report continues with a brief account of speeches delivered by (Iokhanes Teferi), general secretary of the all-Ethiopian Trade Union, (Andreas Ziartidis), general secretary of the all-Cyprus Labor Federation, and (M. Dzh. Mendis), chairman of the Sri Lanka Trade Unions Federation, and then turns to the speech delivered by A. I. Shibayev, chairman of the AUCCTU. The report notes that Shibayev discussed the present "extremely alarming" international situation, noting that "ever new U.S. military bases are being created and have enmeshed the world and are spearheaded against the Soviet Union" and describing the role of the trade unions in defending "the ideals of peace, friendship, and the peoples' independence and autonomous development" and the "growth of antiwar sentiments" among trade union circles. Having discussed the trade union movement's antimonopoly struggle and the development of trade unions in the developing countries, Shibayev is then quoted by the report as saying:

"Assessing objectively WFTU's activity in the period since the ninth congress, it should be stressed that the federation has frequently and efficiently organized actions of solidarity. For instance, during the period of Chinese aggression against the SRV, WFTU acted as the initiator in holding an extraordinary conference of solidarity with Vietnam.

This conference was held immediately and made a great contribution to mobilizing world public opinion against Chinese aggression. The construction of a school for training trade union cadres is being completed in Vietnam with WFTU funds.

"The first aircraft carrying medical supplies and food to land on the soil of free Nicaragua was sent at WFTU's initiative. WFTU delegations have been sent promptly to Iran, Afghanistan, Turkey, and Bolivia to render solidarity--moral and material--to these countries' working people and trade unions.

"It is not only the working people of the capitalist and developing countries who need aid and support. No less important to us is support from the international trade union movement in the struggle against anticommunism and imperialism's attempts to discredit the ideas of socialism. A massive attack is now being made against the trade unions of the socialist countries, primarily Poland, and their role and place in society is being presented in a biased way.

"We are in favor of improving the trade unions' work and developing trade union democracy and in favor of trade unions making fuller use of their rights and potential to defend the working people's interests and struggle against the bureaucratic distortions which we still encounter in our work. But we have rebuffed and will continue to rebuff resolutely any attempts to set our trade unions against the parties and the state and to harm real socialism.

"We have familiarized ourselves with the work program for 1981 submitted by the WFTU Secretariat and wholly approve it, the head of the Soviet delegation said.

"I should like to dwell on the idea of adopting a special declaration devoted to ways of further developing WFTU. In our view in principle it would be possible to agree with the idea of WFTU adopting a document which would signify a new stage in the federation's work and emphasize a course toward raising its efficiency and updating the forms and methods of its work. Of course, here we proceed from the premise that the compilation of the draft of this document should be carried out by democratic means by the trade union centers belonging to WFTU themselves.

"As for its general orientation, it is important that it should be a document of positive content acknowledging WFTU's shortcomings and weaknesses but at the same time emphasizing its tasks in the present situation and ways of implementing these tasks, taking into account the experience accumulated and the decisions of the ninth world trade unions congress. The preparation and holding of the 10th world trade unions congress, which should serve the cause of the further consolidation of progressive forces in the international trade union movement, will be an important stage in WFTU's life.

"Almost a year remains before the congress. The time is coming for strenuous preparatory work. We support the secretariat's proposal to create a drafting commission in the very near future. Trade unions from non-WFTU organizations could also be enlisted to take part in it. The preparation of documents on such a broad basis would help to find new points of contact in developing international trade union cooperation."

Finally, the report notes that Shibayev stated that the congress will demonstrate the "inexhaustible potential of socialism and its profound democracy" and noted that WFTU trade unions "have always been loyal to the traditions of workers' unity and workers' solidarity."

Polish TU Chief's Speech

LD061431 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 3 October 1980 carries on page 3 a 2,400-word report by R. Volpyanskiy, R. Kolchanov and B. Stolpovskiy on the proceedings of the WFTU General Council 31st session in Moscow. The report, entitled "Coping With the Chief Tasks of the Day," contains the following account of the speech by Romuald Jankowski, chairman of the Polish Central Council of Trade Unions:

"On behalf of working people, trade union leaders and activists and the Central Council he expressed gratitude to the working people of the land of the soviets for their help and understanding. Once again we have seen what the alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union means for Poland and for its successful and confident development.

"R. Jankowski talked about the way Polish working people are overcoming the difficulties which have arisen in the country's economy and about the processes taking place in the Polish trade union movement. We adhere to the principle of the trade union movement's ideological unity and we will not forfeit any part of our achievements over the 35 years of trade union activity.

"Some circles in the West would like to use the process of the renewal of the Polish trade union movement for their own political ends. Attempts are being made to make election campaign use of the situation. We resolutely oppose these phenomena. We reject interference in Poland's internal affairs.

"Concerning WFTU's activity, the speaker noted that the federation has coped with the demands of the times. Its achievements are considerable. At the same time, it is necessary to elaborate a new program and new work forms and methods.

"Stressing the paramount significance of the struggle for the working people's socio-economic demands in defense of their interests in the broadest sense of this word, the speaker noted that the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament should be one of the main spheres of the federation's activity. It is necessary to step up preparations for the world trade union conference on socioeconomic aspects of disarmament, planned by the ninth world congress of trade unions.

We are witnessing an intensifying ideological struggle between socialism and capitalism, the speaker said in conclusion, and this confronts us with new demands in all spheres."

The report also includes accounts of speeches by CSSR, GDR, Socialist Republic of Vietnam and Hungarian trade union representatives dealing exclusively with international matters.

[Warsaw PAP in English at 0844 GMT on 3 October in its report on Jankowski's speech adds the following:

["Participants in today's session listened with interest to the speech made by Romuald Jankowski, representative of Polish trade unionists. Presenting the sources of crisis in Poland, he stated that "in the light of the events we must self-critically say that we were not consistent enough in demanding the implementation of our postulates. Such a situation and also other causes led to diminishing the role of trade unions and to the growing dissatisfaction of the working class over their activity. We are now drawing conclusions from the justified criticism of the working people."

["We are facing a difficult test of accomplishing a renovation in the trade unions' activity. The renovation of the labour movement meets the workers' postulates half-way. Therefore, we started to draft a law on trade unions. The law provides for a number of solutions."

["We stand on the ground of the ideological unity of the trade union movement. This unity should be developed and consolidated also in the new and particular conditions of Poland.

["In the long range, we do not give up the organizational unity of the Polish trade union movement. Irrespective of what the final shape of its organizational structure will be, we recognize the principle of cooperation of all trade unions rather than their competition."]

Tisch Speech

LD030250 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2110 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] The 31st session of the General Council of the World Federation of Trade Unions continued in Moscow today. We will give you the latest report on this. The trade union representatives of more than 100 countries explained the role of WFTU and its member organizations in the fight for peace and social progress. Trade union leaders from India, Cuba, Lesotho, Madagascar and other countries delivered speeches. Like yesterday, in the report to the General Council and in several speeches, events in Poland were discussed. Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB Executive Council and leader of the GDR delegation, presented his views on this topic and also on the tasks for ensuring peace. Here are some extracts from his speech:

[Begin Tisch recording] In its 35 years the World Federation of Trade Unions has always been true to its goals and tasks. It has established itself firmly in the ranks of the forces of peace and social progress. The seventies saw us taking big steps along the road to detente. The period of the cold war was overcome step by step. And trade unionists, as representatives of the interests of the working class and all working people, played a considerable role in this. But these developments did not fit into the concepts of the most reactionary forces of imperialism. The arms monopolies are military-industrial complexes of the imperialist states are trying everything in order to pull mankind back into the cold war. This course of political and intellectual reaction deeply contradicts the interests of the workers and all working peoples. For us trade unionists of the GDR, our task in international class policies is and remains to do everything for peace and to deploy all our strength in the spirit of proletarian internationalism against the forces of reaction and against the enemies of the working class and peoples. And this is why we support an atmosphere of understanding, trust and cooperation in the international trade union movement. This is a prerequisite if we are to attain common trade unionist action in the interests of the workers and their families.

Today we are in need of a broad antifascist and antimilitarist united trade union movement front. Above all, we need it in Europe. The Warsaw Treaty states declaration and their [word indistinct] at the present UN General Assembly represents a peace program that corresponds deeply with the interests of the workers. The Limoges appeal, which the FDGB together with the French CGT addressed to the workers and trade unionists of Europe, is in the same spirit. It is in this spirit that the trade unionists of the European Continent should appeal to the Madrid followup conference to ensure that its work bears fruit. Trust is the first step that could open up the road towards specific forms of disarmament.

The reconvocation of a world trade union conference on social and economic aspects of disarmament should now be pushed energetically.

Dear colleagues, as socialist society grows, so does our responsibility as trade unions. Trade unions are developing more and more into trade union organizations of a new type. They are organizations representing the working class which rules in the socialist countries. As pioneers in this new land of trade unions, we are constantly searching for the most effective ways and results of representing trade union interests. No single questions of economic planning and direction and no problem concerning the workers' labor and living conditions may be solved without the trade unions. We, the trade unionists of the GDR, see it as our supreme class task to do everything for the good of the people, for the happiness of man and for a life in peace and social security. This is how we see the role and responsibilities of trade unions under socialism.

The imperialist forces and their mass medias who constantly defame us. Let us say in full consciousness of our responsibility that we, the first German workers and peasants state, are a real power which supports the state. We see it as our task to actively participate in the building of an advanced socialist society. In the hands of the working class we represent an organization which freely decides to do what is right for the working class and for all workers.

Is it not strange that those who in the capitalist states would like nothing better than to silence their trade unions, who through their policies put a question mark over wage autonomy and the right to collective bargaining, and who fight trade union freedoms and the right to self-determination both with slyness and brutality, should today suddenly discover a warmth and sympathy for workers in the socialist countries? They would like to appear as champions of so-called free trade union ideas. But when thousands of trade unionists are murdered in Bolivia or El Salvador, when trade unions are banned in Turkey and when their functionaries are imprisoned and their goods confiscated then that is, naturally, just everyday life under capitalism. But when there are problems in socialist countries and problems in their trade union organizations, then the bourgeois mass media publish reams of unashamed interference and come up with their so-called freedom proposals.

We know these freedom chants. But freedom for whom? That is the question. We want freedom, freedom for the working class, and the good of the peoples. But we are not just called the free German trade union federation. We are real free trade unions. But what is not free here is the freedom for man to exploit man and the freedom to promote hatred among peoples and to prepare wars. We have no room for the enemies of the workers and peasants power.

The hypocritical interest in the events in the socialist countries is nothing other than false social demagogy. These forces are basically always concerned with one and the same goal--to weaken the working class, to destroy their unity and to break up the power of their organizations. [end recording]

Gaspar Address

LD032330 Budapest MTI in English 1709 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest, 3 Oct (MTI)--MTI reports from Moscow:

The 35th anniversary of the foundation of the World Federation of Trade Unions was marked by the participants to the 31st session of the WFTU General Council on Friday in Moscow. In the morning a festive session was held in the colonnade of the House of Trade Unions, and in the afternoon the guests from many parts of the world met with the trade union active of the Soviet capital.

Sandor Gaspar, president of the World Federation of Trade Unions and general secretary of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, opened the morning meeting. Looking back to the three and a half decades of WFTU activities, he stressed that the World Federation has honourably met its duties, fought for peace and democracy and the rights of trade unions and workers. "The results achieved during these three and a half decades of struggle now dictate us to carry on this fight under the new circumstances," he said.

Sandor Gaspar welcomed the attending veteran trade union workers, many of whom took part in the establishment of the WFTU and were present at its first conferences. He conveyed the greetings of the General Council session to the Soviet trade unions, the workers of the Soviet Union, who have had a major share in the WFTU activities.

Bulgarian Delegate Speech

AU061921 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 3 Oct 80 pp 1, 4

[Report on 2 October speech delivered by Misho Mishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, at the 31st session of the WFTU General Council held in Moscow.]

[Text] Misho Mishev, BCP Central Committee secretary and chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, took the floor today at the session of the WFTU General Council in Moscow as leader of our Bulgarian delegation. In his statement he stressed that the WFTU has won incontestable prestige among the trade unions and working people throughout the world as a democratic mass organization of the workers class that has joined together trade unions from capitalist, socialist and developing countries. The successes of this organization are unquestionable. However, they are still not sufficient compared with the great opportunities and with the requirements of the tasks which the constantly changing situation in the international workers and trade unions imposes.

Comrade Misho Mishev dwelt on certain issues connected with further improving the federation's activities. In our opinion, he stated, we must persist in efforts to perfect the work of the WFTU Secretariat as a collective operational and executive organ, capable of organizing and implementing adopted decisions. We must persist in our efforts to improve the planning of work by better coordinating initiatives according to their importance. Necessary changes should be made in the structure of the apparatus. Sections and services must be staffed by competent cadres to make them efficient assistants to the secretariat so that tasks may be accomplished on time.

It is our opinion that the regional work of the federation must become more efficient and more goal-oriented. Basic attention must be paid to research and analytical work in connection with the problems and trends of the international trade union movement and in particular to the establishment of a more differentiated approach to different geographical regions of Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America. In this respect and on this basis, the WFTU must work out long-term programs and basic trends in the work of the federation at each individual stage of its development.

The national trade union centers can assist the federation by becoming more actively involved in such work through their scientific research institutions attached to certain trade union member-organizations and through setting up working groups of outstanding specialists to assist the federation.

The problems of European working people deserve particular attention. The successes achieved in this respect must be expanded, preparation for the fourth European trade union conference should be intensified. The intensification and consolidation of bilateral contacts of WFTU member-organizations with the trade unions of the European countries which are members of the European Confederation of Trade Unions is an efficient way of intensifying preparations. The international confederation of free trade unions and the WFTU must also intensify contacts. The French Confederation of Labor could render valuable assistance in improving work with the federation in Europe.

It is necessary to intensify even more work with trade unions from developing countries and with international regional organizations in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The training of trade union cadres represents an important part of WFTU activities among those organizations. Numerous comrades at this session have noted that fact. WFTU should work out a clear program of training trade union cadres which should be adopted by the bureau. We support the proposal to create a training center for trade union cadres attached to the WFTU. It is worthwhile, while thinking how to better coordinate the efforts of the institutions and schools in training trade union cadres from developing countries which are attached to certain member-organizations.

We all agree that it is necessary to intensify WFTU activities and make them more practical in the struggle against multinational corporations. The intensification and exacerbation of the class struggle in capitalist countries opens new opportunities to implement joint actions among various trade unions.

It was stressed at this session that the international trade union associations must become basic centers of the antimonopolist struggle. These institutions are capable of a more thorough analysis of the activities of corporations. They are able to provide the trade unions of different branches with the necessary figures and facts, unmasking the anti-worker character of the policy conducted by the monopolies.

It is known that in a number of capitalist countries the branch trade unions are conducting their own policy independent of the policy of the trade union centers. This gives our international associations the opportunity of intensifying their cooperation with the respective branch trade unions in capitalist countries and more frequently to take the initiative and organize joint campaigns, actions of solidarity and various other initiatives of common interest. Obviously for this purpose our associations must have greater independence and autonomy. It would be useful if the IATU [International Trade Union Associations] would implement these activities in close coordination with the WFTU.

The opportunities offered to us by the ILO must be considerably better utilized. The activities of the WFTU and its member-organizations within the ILO are assuming even greater importance, especially since the United States resumed its membership in this international organization. The positions won within the ILO must be consolidated and expanded. This requires even more thorough preparations for our participation in the general conferences and in the leading organs of the ILO. It would perhaps be correct if the WFTU Bureau could periodically discuss our work in the ILO and our participation in the general conferences.

Comrade Misho Mishev further expressed his appreciation for the work accomplished by the editorial committee on the changes and addenda to the statute and on the draft projects submitted by this committee. He dwelt in detail on the results of the work of the World Peoples Parliament for Peace held in our capital and on the work of the trade union "roundtable discussion" held within the framework of this forum. Comrade Mishev evaluated this initiative "as a great event of a widely representative character for the international trade unions."

On behalf of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council and on behalf of all our public I would like to express most cordial gratitude to all national trade union centers and to the WFTU, which, through its delegations and by its active participation in the work of the peace parliament and in the "roundtable discussions", contributed to the success of this great meeting of peace-loving forces held in Sofia.

Now, however, we are facing a tremendous amount of explanatory and organizational work to implement the ideas and decisions adopted at the trade union "roundtable discussions." The national trade union centers and the WFTU are assuming an essential share of responsibility in this respect. Necessary practical measures must be taken so that the working group that has been established may develop into an international preparatory committee in charge of adopting concrete measures in connection with preparing a worldwide trade union confernce on the socioeconomic aspects of disarmament. The national trade union centers in turn can use their bilateral and multilateral contacts for wide dissemination of the ideas of the conference and thus ensure a larger scope of participants.

Perhaps it would be correct if the General Council should appropriately express its approach to the declaration adopted by the international trade union "roundtable discussion" on questions of detente, reconversion [reconversia], and disarmament, and to do everything necessary to implement the unanimously adopted decisions.

Permit me to express in conclusion, dear comrades, our agreement with the proposals to establish a working group to prepare the 10th world congress of trade unions and to assure the members of the General Council that Bulgarian trade unions will continue in the future to devote their efforts to consolidating the influence and prestige of the WFTU.

Celebration Meeting

LD031924 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1228 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Moscow, 3 Oct (TASS)--"Adventurism of NATO aggressive circles led by the United States, which took the course of liquidating detente and sharply intensifying the arms race, causes just anger of peoples. Together with all people of good will, the World Federation of Trade Unions [WFTU] declares resolutely for deepening and strengthening international detente as a dominant trend of present-day world development," said Aleksey Shibayev, the chairman of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions. He spoke today at a celebration meeting in Moscow devoted to the 35th anniversary of the WFTU. Present in the House of the Union were participants in the 31st session of the General Council of the federation underway here and representatives of the Soviet public.

"The Soviet trade unions regard it as their lofty internationalist duty to participate intensively in WFTU activity. Working in the World Federation of Trade Unions, we acquire reliable friends in the struggle, which serves the common cause of trade union unity," Aleksey Shibayev said.

He noted with satisfaction that the WFTU had always attached great significance to the activity of trade unions in conditions of socialism. "One should like to lay special stress on the importance of this trend in its work today, in connection with the intensifying attacks on socialism by the forces of imperialism and world reaction. The progressive wing of the world trade union movement has accumulated sufficient experience and maturity to give a fitting rebuff to any anticommunist intrigues."

"The aspiration of the masses and of trade union detachments toward achieving unity cannot be put down; it gains in strength and depth, becoming a powerful obstacle along the path of the forces of the reaction, imperialism and war," concluded Shibayev. "Our task is jointly to do everything that is needed to increase radically the effectiveness of the class-orientated activities of the WFTU in order that the federation, by renewing the forms and methods of its work, might be closer to the everyday struggle of the working masses, to the living experience of the trade unions and to the needs of the working people in various countries and parts of the world."

Wishes for the success of the federation were expressed in speeches delivered by veterans of the trade union movement from India, Lebanon, Cyprus, Ireland and other countries and by representatives of international organizations.

Ibrahim Zakharia acting WFTU general secretary, noted the outstanding services of the Soviet trade unions in creating the WFTU and consolidating its prestige on the world arena. On behalf of the federation he presented a Red Banner to the USSR trade unions. A group of outstanding activists of the international trade union movement was presented with commemorative medals.

'Fidelity To Working Class Cause'

LD071029 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA No 40 in Russian 3 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Fidelity to the Working Class Cause"]

[Summary] "The WFTU--the biggest international trade union organization, set up by the will of working people to fight for their interests--is celebrating its 35th anniversary." [paragraph continues]

When it was founded the federation represented 67 million working people. Now it brings together 190 million trade union members: People of all races, of different political convictions and religious creeds.

"Much has changed in the world in the last 35 years. The world socialist system has emerged and strengthened." "The peoples' struggle has led to the collapse of colonial empires." Nonetheless, islands of colonialism still exist, and imperialism is trying to perpetuate inequality, to the detriment of the interests of all the world's working people. "Increasingly keen class conflicts and battles are shaking the capitalist world, where working people are rallying together to rebuff imperialism's intensifying drive against their rights.

"As V. I. Lenin repeatedly noted, working people's mightiest weapon is their unity. This is shown by the whole long history of the international workers and trade union movement. Working people and their trade unions have learned much from its lessons. The imperialists too draw their own conclusions. They seek to distract working people from the class struggle, to corrupt them ideologically and to disunite them. Bourgeois propaganda slanders the socialist countries, where working people are the masters of their destiny. It persistently tries to discredit their experience of building a new life, and in particular to belittle and distort the role of their trade unions. In an attempt to retain its positions the capitalist world tries to foist on the socialist world's citizens views and ideas which are alien to them."

"The WFTU has always advocated and continues to advocate the unity of action and solidarity of all detachments of the international trade union movement, irrespective of their orientation and organizational affiliations." This was powerfully confirmed by the ninth world trade union congress, held in 1978 in Prague, at which organizations that were not WFTU members were represented.

The WFTU's activity is diverse. "The federation organizes mass campaigns in support of working people's struggle for their rights, and against unemployment and inflation." It also "resolutely exposes the intrigues of the enemies of peace and detente and acts of imperialist aggression, be they against Cuba or Vietnam, Palestine or Lebanon,Iran or Afghanistan."

"Its fidelity to the working class cause and to the banner of proletarian internationalism has earned the federation the respect and gratitude of hundreds of millions of people all over the world."

WFTU Declaration

LD061100 Moscow TASS in English 1118 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 5 Oct, TASS--A declaration of the General Council of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) says that as the widest representative public movement, the trade unions are called upon to make a considerable contribution to the struggle for the preservation and strengthening of peace, for the prevention of war and for the curbing of the arms race. The declaration was adopted at the WFTU General Council's five-day session which came to a close in Moscow today. It was attended by representatives of about a hundred countries.

The declaration points out that even in peace time military expenditure is a heavy burden to the working people. The peaceful uses of the means which are used for military purposes would promote social progress of the peoples. The struggle by masses of the people for peace and against the arms race is one of the main tasks of the trade-union movement.

As is pointed out in the declaration, working-class solidarity has always been an integral part of the trade union movement. It is essential to set up closer coordination between the WFTU's member organisations as well as to look for ways for cooperation with trade-union centres of various orientation.

The participants in the session stated that the world trade-union movement is facing new tasks which arise from the complex processes and changes in the present-day world. The WFTU General Council is resolutely stating its firm will to do everything for a deep renovation of the world trade-union movement.

The declaration emphasises that the 35-years-long experience of the WFTU's activities shows that the federation which unites 190 million workers has strength and ability to be up to the tasks of trade union struggle.

Close of Session

LD062126 Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 5 Oct, TASS--The session of the WFTU General Council, which closed in Moscow today, has discussed the topical tasks in the activity of the World Federation of Trade Unions affiliating a total of 190 million trade union members. The session was attended by representatives of nearly 100 countries.

The participants in the session adopted a declaration outlining the trends of the struggle by the federation for peace, detente and disarmament, the vital interests of the working people, democracy and social progress.

Resolutions have also been adopted for a guarantee of the right to work and ensuring employment, for trade union rights and democratic freedoms, for joint actions in the interests of economic development and establishing a new international economic order, in defence of the rights of migrant workers.

The statement on European problems stresses the necessity of the unity of actions of European trade unions in the efforts for security and disarmament.

The participants in the session have expressed solidarity with the struggle of peoples of Asia for turning the Indian and Pacific oceans into a zone of peace, with the struggle of the working peoples and the peoples of Namibia and South Africa, the people of El Salvador and other Latin American countries waging a struggle against dictatorial regimes, and U.S. interference, with the Arab peoples fighting against the Israeli aggression, with the people of Korea.

The participants in the session have addressed a message to the 35th session of the U.N. General Assembly on the problem of Cyprus and Kampuchea.

Gaspar Departure

LD061544 Moscow TASS in English 1305 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 6 Oct, TASS--Sandor Gaspar, chairman of the World Federation of Trade Unions, left here for home today. He stayed in the Soviet capital in connection with the jubilee session of the WFTU General Council held from October 1 to 5.

Characterizing the results of the session, Sandor Gaspar said that the delegates held a useful discussion on ways of improving the federation's activities and expanding its ties with other international trade union federations and organisations. Sandor Gaspar told a TASS correspondent that the WFTU will do everything in its power for the recommendations of the Moscow meeting to be translated into life. An earnest [as received] of this, he said, is the maturity of the international workers' movement which is capable of standing up to imperialist monopolies that are advancing on the rights of the working people.

LE MONDE REPORTS WFTU DISCUSSION OF POLISH EVENTS

LD070947 Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Oct 80 p 7

[Daniel Vernet dispatch: "Disagreements Over the Polish Crisis Emerge at WFTU Session"]

[Text] Moscow--The Polish affair introduced an unexpected note into the 31st WFTU General Council session which took place in Moscow on 1 through 5 October. The meeting coincided with the WFTU's 35th anniversary. Such occasions generally serve as a pretext for a string of steroetyped speeches.

The Polish workers' strikes and the formation of "independent" trade unions in a socialist country have somewhat upset the traditional schedules. You just have to see how the Soviet press is reporting some speeches to realize that the USSR could well have done without such a debate. Everybody is advocating trade union unity but not everybody can pass over the questions raised in Poland in silence.

The first speaker to mention them was WFTU Deputy General Secretary Ibrahim Zakharia in his activity report. He stated that the WFTU had been "concerned by the events connected with the situation in Poland" and mentioned the workers' discontent, mistakes in the running of the economy and the running of the trade unions. However he did not fail to attack "anti-socialist forces acting under cover."

It was on this second aspect that Soviet All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions Presidium Chairman Shibayev concentrated his attention: "Events in Poland show that trade unions in socialist countries are the target of large-scale attacks and their role and place in society are represented in a tendencious manner," he stated.

"We have always and will always respond firmly to all attempts aimed at opposing our trade unions to the party and the state and aiming to damage real socialism."

The Need for Change

Polish Central Council of Trade Unions Chairman Romuald Jankowski, however, gave an official but honest explanation of the situation in his country without keeping quiet about the creation of new trade unions and the recognition of the right to strike. After noting that the source of the present difficulties lay in the mistakes made in the government's economic policy, he admitted that the trade unions had not played their role in full.

Mr Jankowski stressed the need for the trade union movement to change, suggesting that this change could result both in a reform of existing organizations and the creation of new trade unions. "We advocate the trade union movement's ideological unity," he stated, adding that he had not "given up hope of the Polish trade union movement's organizational unity in the future," but he admitted that initially it would be necessary to make do with cooperation between the two organizations.

The official Polish trade union's chairman strongly criticized "certain circles" which are trying to urge the working class to join with forces proclaiming anti-socialist slogans and to cooperate with "hostile centers abroad." He concluded: "We do not want any interference in Poland's internal affairs on any pretext." Although his criticism of "anti-socialist forces" was very moderate this was the only aspect picked out by Soviet newspaper TRUD--the only newspaper to report the WFTU meeting in any detail.

Hungarian representative Timmer echoed his Polish colleague by stressing that the trade unions must fully play their role as guarantors of workers' rights: "The trade unions which best serve the workers' cause are single but independent trade unions," he stated, without specifying what independence he meant. It should be remembered that before the WFTU General Council session PRAVDA had rejected the very notion of a "free" or "independent" trade union as contrary to Leninist theory.

ZHUKOV INTERVIEWED AT END OF SOFIA PEACE PARLIAMENT

LD062346 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Heinz Grothe interview with PRAVDA commentator Yuriy Zhukov in Sofia--recorded--date not specified, but announced as taking place "at the conclusion of the world parliament of peoples for peace"--questions are translated from Russian into German--Zhukov's replies are in Russian, fading into German translation]

[Text] [Question] To what extent does Directive 59 heighten the danger in Europe and the world?

[Answer] At the world parliament of peoples we saw that whatever the differences between representatives of various ideological currents, various international organizations, and so forth, all were unanimous that the growing danger of a nuclear war is directly related to the promulgation of Presidential Directive 59.

[Question] What is the meaning of this doctrine?

[Answer] As the Pentagon put it, it lowers the nuclear threshold. It envisages the possibility of what is called limited war, even a long war, although the word long in this context has an absurd ring because it involves a weapon with instantaneous effect. To people conversant with this matter it is perfectly clear that there cannot be a limited war. That is nonsense. It is in the nature of nuclear weapons that what is called a limited [word indistinct] would result in the immediate death of hundreds of thousands, even millions of people. Remember: The first atom bomb over Hiroshima destroyed a entire city. Now it is argued that an up-to-date atom bomb can carry out what is called a surgical strike, that is, only liquidate limited targets. But only someone who relies on the absolute ignorance of his audience can argue this way because every atom bomb will instantly destroy an entire area.

What does the other side of this question signify, the so-called localized use of nuclear weapons? It implies that the nuclear weapon is looked on as a potential weapon in limited conflicts, of which there are at present many on the globe. In fact, the use of nuclear weapons in local conflicts represents another major step toward initiating total nuclear war. It is very easy to start a war, even without nuclear weapons, but extremely difficult to end it.

[Question] Do you believe that trust is still possible in the present situation?

[Answer] Of course. It is a word which can, indeed must, be used. However vociferous the cold-war hawks are [words indistinct] designed to prepare a war, there are people with a sense of responsibility, not only among the masses, but also among the political leaders [passage indistinct].

The signatures of the 35 countries of Europe and North America, including the United States, remain genuine signatures [to the CSCE Final Act]. This document (?remains valid). Another matter is the attempt now being made to interpret the Final Act [words indistinct] with a view to Madrid. That is a question of psychological warfare, if you like, of political struggle. [Passage indistinct] The Final Act uses the term confidence-building measures (?constructively). They are measures to verify and observe military maneuvers and troop movements. That is a specific task and should be fully implemented. I think this is an improvement topic for the Madrid negotiations.

On the one hand we have this new nuclear strategy and on the other a new quality of action.

[Question] What action do you have in mind?

[Answer] Many resolutions have been adopted on the need to campaign immediately. These actions will be proposed by every national movement, every organization, in line with its possibilities and interests. Many concrete examples were cited here: demonstrations and petitions, actions to refuse service in aggressive armies and refusal to take part in wars of aggression. You will recall the experience of Vietnam war veterans in the United States who demonstrated outside congress and threw their medals onto the steps. The trade unions have a large part to play here. Representatives of the British trade unions, of some (?American unions) and others spoke here about it. They said that the working class must join this struggle more actively in order to protest against the production of weapons and so forth. They have a large range of means available. It is important that they should all be understood properly and brought to bear.

[Question] Comrade Brezhnev said in his message to the congress that there is no alternative to disarmament. Do you believe that all delegates and peoples understood this message?

[Answer] We saw how Comrade Brezhnev's message was received and how delegates responded. No one doubted it. Very interesting were Comrade Honecker's message and the messages of other leaders of socialist countries. They were read and received with great understanding and support. I am convinced that if we communicate the momentum of this parliament of peoples, we will get positive results.

BREZHNEV GREETINGS TO INTERNATIONAL MEETING IN BULGARIA

LD021530 Moscow TASS in English 1505 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 2 Oct, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev sent a message of greeting to the participants in an international meeting "Lenin and Social Development of the Contemporary World," which is taking place in Bulgaria.

The message reads:

"I cordially salute the participants in the international meeting 'Lenin and Social Development of the Contemporary World' which is being held in fraternal Bulgaria within the framework of the Lenin year program.

"The tremendous attention paid by communists, the working people of socialist countries, the entire world public to Lenin, his ideas, his creative heritage is logical. In our days Lenin's teaching is a lodestar for the working class and the progressive forces. The working people learn from Lenin profoundly to analyze intricate processes of social development, correctly to assess events and see the prospects of social regeneration of the world. Marxism-Leninism remains for us a true and reliable compass of revolutionary transformation of society, building of socialism and communism, struggle for lasting and just peace."

"I wish success to your international meeting".

"Long live the eternally alive Leninist teaching!"

PONOMAREV WARNS WASHINGTON OF 'PLAYING WITH FIRE' IN GULF

LD071149 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Oct 80 p 3

[Col M. Ponomarev "Military-Political Review": "Washington Plays With Fire"]

[Text] Reports--Each more disturbing than the last--are coming in from the region of the Persian Gulf and the Iranian-Iraqi border. Large-scale hostilities between the armed forces of Iraq and Iran have been going on there for a fortnight now. It is increasingly clear that they are developing into a real war, though neither side has formally declared war.

At the present time it is extremely difficult to give a detailed description of the course of the fighting. The data cited in the two sides' communiques is too contradictory. But the general picture emerges clearly enough. Iraqi troops have crossed the Iranian border along almost all its length--from Qasr-e Shirin to the mouth of the Shatt al-'Arab--and are consolidating their hold on the occupied territory. For their part Iran's Armed Forces are seeking to throw the Iraqi troops back to their initial positions. Both sides are making wide use of tanks, artillery and aircraft. Iraqi aircraft are striking against Iranian military and economic targets. Iran's Air Force is raiding Iraqi territory, bombing and strafing Baghdad and also Kurkuk, Mosul, Irbil and other oil-producing and oil-refining areas.

The conflict between Iraq and Iran, which has now developed into open hostilities, has a long history. For many years both countries claimed the same sectors near the border and islands in the Persian Gulf. In Algiers in 1975 an Iranian-Iraqi agreement was signed whereby the border was demarcated and many disputed territories were placed under Iran's jurisdiction. Declaring that Tehran has violated the terms of the agreement, Iraq has now denounced it and demanded the return of a total of 508 square kilometers of territory.

That is the external side of the events now taking place in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf. But it is only the external side. The true reasons for the conflict should be sought elsewhere.

Of course, armed conflict cannot benefit either Iran or Iraq. Both countries have already suffered great losses in the hostilities. They have been forced to stop exporting oil, and that is their main source of foreign currency. The Abadan oil-refining complex-the world's biggest--and other Iranian economic targets have been seriously damaged, as have the Iraqi oilfields. According to the estimate of Lebanon's AN-NAHAR, the two countries' economic losses have now reached $5 billion. Increasing numbers of peaceful inhabitants--children, women, old people--are being killed.

In order to grasp who really benefits by the conflict in the Near and Middle East and with whose interests it accords, a number of circumstances should be borne in mind.

First of all, there is the fact that both Iran and Iraq adopt anti-imperialist postures. Both states are members of the nonaligned movement. Iraq was one of the initiators in elaborating the pan-Arab stand of opposition to the Camp David collusion between Israel and Egypt, implemented under U.S. auspices. With the collapse of the shah's regime in 1979, Iran ceased to perform the functions of American policeman in the Persian Gulf. Tehran firmly stated its desire to combat the dominance of neocolonialism and to defend its national independence.

Thus objective favorable preconditions took shape in the region for the consolidation of progressive forces and a continued drive against world imperialism's positions.

How the two countries seek a way out of the crisis that has been created is their business. By showing goodwill and political wisdom, they could resolve in a spirit of consensus those matters that can be resolved at the moment. And what cannot be resolved today, they could postpone until tomorrow, when a solution might be easier to find. However, it is scarcely possible to believe that the two peoples have been brought into conflict with one another at a difficult time for them simply by a tragic misunderstanding. Something else is perfectly clear. Some people are manifestly trying to take advantage of the conflict in the Near and Middle East.

It is appropriate here to point to the region's great strategic significance. The territories of Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Iran, Kuwait and other Persian Gulf countries contain extremely rich oil deposits. The developed capitalist states get a great part of the liquid fuel they need from the region. Between 40 and 60 percent of all the oil purchased by the capitalist world passes through the Strait of Hormuz, which links the Persian Gulf with the Arabian Sea.

Thus oil is what primarily attracts the imperialist powers' attention to the Persian Gulf. They would like to bring back the time when the Western countries' oil monopolies made free with the Near and Middle Eastern peoples' natural resources and made fabulous profits by rapaciously exploiting their wealth. "In the interests of the mighty oil companies, the United States has written a shameful history of armed intervention, subversive activity, error, bloodshed and killing in the region," the progressive American weekly PEOPLE'S WORLD wrote.

But oil is not the only thing that determines the Persian Gulf's strategic significance so far as transatlantic imperialist circles are concerned. They take into account its relative nearness to the Soviet Union's southern borders. The collapse of the shah's regime in Iran seriously undermined Washington's positions in the region, and the White House, in concert with the Pentagon, is sparing no effort to restore them. It is not for nothing that the U.S. President unilaterally declared the Persian Gulf to be a "sphere of U.S. vital interests."

Taking all these circumstances into account, it is not hard to see who is not suited by the cohesion of anti-imperialist forces in the Near and Middle East, wants to establish control over Near and Middle Eastern oil, and dreams of again turning Iran into a military base and police post for imperialism.

In the initial stages of the open flareup of hostilities between Iran and Iraq, the U.S. administration issued statements about its "neutrality" and appeals for the speediest "peaceful settlement" of the conflict. Meanwhile frantic efforts were being made behind the scenes to use this conflict in the administration's own interests and to prepare for direct military intervention in the development of events.

These efforts are proceeding along various avenues. The U.S. press is publishing inflammatory articles by observers like Kraft, who wrote uninhibitedly that the U.S. "clear goal" in the Iranian-Iraqi conflict should be "the overthrow of the present government in Iran and the establishment of a pro-Western regime in Tehran." Former Defense Secretary J. Schlesinger has made a demand for a sharp buildup in U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf. In a television interview he militated for the immediate dispatch of additional warships and marines there. The U.S. diplomat C. Ball has also issued a statement about the "need" for the United States "to be ready to put troops into the Persian Gulf region."

Meanwhile official Washington has launched extensive preparation for military interference in the Persian Gulf. In accordance with the President's decision, four E-3A AWACS (advance radar warning and control system) aircraft have been sent to Saudi Arabia along with 300 servicemen to service them. With the aid of these spy planes the U.S. military command will be able to observe the deployment of armed forces and the course of combat operations in the region of contact between the Iranian and Iraqi troops. [paragraph continues]

The deployment of the AWACS close to the Persian Gulf, CBS television company reported, would enable the United States to coordinate the actions of bombers and fighters and to create combat operation control centers.

Measures to concentrate large-scale naval forces from the United States and several other Western powers in the southwest Indian Ocean are assuming an even more dangerous nature. Here the White House is trying to conceal its plans for military interference in the internal affairs of the Near and Middle Eastern countries under the screen of "multinational action."

It is well known that an entire armada of U.S. ships, including two aircraft carrier formations based on the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Dwight D. Eisenhower and the aircraft carrier Midway, with up to 170 aircraft and a total of over 30 ships has long been in the Arabian Sea region. On the alleged pretext of the "danger" to freedom of navigation in the Strait of Hormuz, this veritable armada has been put in motion.

It is being joined by ships from several other countries. The Washington POST has written that U.S, Australian, British and French ships "have begun to take up positions from which they could take part in a multinational show of strength and, if such a step were required, in an operation to open the Strait of Hormuz by force." And the West German newspaper GENERAL-ANZEIGER has just reported that an unofficial exchange of opinions on this score has been held between representatives of the U.S., French, British, Australian, New Zealand and Italian naval commands.

The U.S. "rapid deployment forces" are also being enlisted in the preparation of intervention in the Persian Gulf region. According to their commander, Lt Gen P. Kelly, these forces' 200,000 servicemen "are already prepared to take part in combat operations." According to him, the United States has deployed seven military transport ships carrying heavy armaments in the Indian Ocean to back up operations by the marines.

All these facts leave us in no doubt as to who is really interested in kindling conflict in the Near and Middle East and who has started playing with fire here. This game is becoming particularly ominous not only for the countries of the region but also for the security of all peoples. This is convincingly borne out by the plans to use U.S. nuclear weapons here--plans which have been made public. The press has reported the so-called Presidential Memorandum 51, in which the Pentagon gave secret orders to prepare for the possibility of using nuclear weapons in the Near East. Moreover, orders have already been issued for the dispatch of 19 nuclear bombs on B-52 bombers to the region.

Imperialist interference in the affairs of the peoples of the Near and Middle East, all the more so in the overt form in which the United States is now trying to organize it, makes the conflicts between the countries of the region particularly destructive and grave and undermines the cause of peace in Asia and throughout the world. "We believe in general," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the dinner in honor of Indian President N.S. Reddy, "that war in our time cannot and must not be a means of resolving disputes between states. Still less a war in a sore spot like the Near and Middle East." True to its principled policy, the Soviet Union is in favor of Iran and Iraq's settling their relations with each other by themselves. No form of foreign interference, least of all military interference, can lead to the elimination of the conflict. It can only aggravate the dangerous situation prevailing in the Persian Gulf and Arabian Sea.

'AMBIGUITY' IN U.S. RELATIONSHIP WITH PRC VIEWED

LD071337 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Oct 80 p 3

[A. Gòlts "Rejoinder": "Main Trump Card"]

[Text] The rhapsodies in Washington and Beijing apropos of the "great era of friendship and cooperation" which has begun in Chinese-U.S. relations, are not abating. The White House has launched preparations for supplies of military hardware and technology to China on an unprecedented scale.

The press both within and beyond the United States has already posed the question more than once: Does the Washington administration realize the full danger concealed in military rapprochement with the Beijing hegemonists? After all such "stakes" in the notorious "card game" are already beginning to threaten U.S. security. But, it seems, the White House realizes with whom it has sat down to play and, like a skillful player, still retains its chief trump card.

The Washington POST recently published an article by J. Anderson, a well-known political commentator. He wrote of a secret part of the regrettably well-known Directive 59 which, in particular, provides for making nuclear strikes against 100 targets on Chinese territory. "Such a turn of events," the commentator says ironically, "puts the U.S. President in an ambiguous position. On the one hand, he recently kowtowed to China, having agreed to sell Beijing modern electronic and other equipment for Chinese military installations, while on the other hand he has marked these establishments as targets for nuclear attack."

What will become of the U.S.-Chinese "friendship" proclaimed in Beijing and Washington after this? Judging by the joint protestations it will continue for the time being, since the partners are united in fact not by friendship but by a common hatred for any progressive changes in the world. And, if the Chinese "friend" goes "the wrong way," Presidential Directive 59 will come into force.

SENATOR BRADLEY'S 'INSANE VIEWS' ON AFGHANISTAN HIT

LD071335 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed rejoinder from "The World Today" feature compiled by V. Tarasov: "Senator Bradley's Ravings"]

[Text] The not unknown Bradley occupies a seat in the U.S. Senate. The character sketch of him which we have drawn from the foreign press is terse: He wears a jersey wool suit, represents the State of New Jersey and prefers not to concern himself with the affairs of his own state or even the affairs of his own country but strains to resolve problems facing other states and peoples.

Bradley very much dislikes the fact that some peoples are resolving their own destinies as they see fit, without concern for so-called "U.S. national interests." He doesn't like it and that's that, and that is why he is hastening to try to impose on the authorities ways for radically safeguarding these selfsame "interests." Afghanistan has become the latest focus of his attention. He believes that the Afghan people, who unanimously support the cause of the April revolution and their lawful government, are deeply mistaken. Bradley is seeking to prove that the gangs of cutthroats who are surreptitiously opposing the Afghan revolution from foreign territories and with foreign funds are the true patriots of Afghanistan. And that is the "baggage" with which he has emerged in the New York TIMES.

Of course, these are insane views. But Bradley, scourging people with "weak nerves," is urging them not to look back at the "sorry experience in Vietnam" but to "intervene resolutely in the destiny of a region of vital importance to the United States." What can we say in reply to Bradley? He is not setting off alone on his campaign.

JOURNAL VIEWS U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS, EUROPEAN REACTION

LD051842 Moscow TASS in English 1708 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 5 Oct, TASS--"The USA can no longer foist on its allies all decisions advantageous to it, but at the same time Western Europe is not strong enough to secure the protection of its interests in the dispute with Washington on all counts", this conclusion is drawn in the USA: ECONOMICS, POLITICS, IDEOLOGY journal [SSHA: EKONOMIKA, POLITIKA, IDEOLOGIYA] in an analysis of the character of the differences emerging between the USA and Western Europe. "It can be said, points out the article published in the October issue, that in a measure the leaders of the USA are more in need of the support of West European ruling circles for the attainment of its international political objectives than the latter need such support from Washington." The present U.S. leadership needs "in the first place that the West Europeans recognize for Washington the right to leadership within the framework of the capitalist system, and secondly that support and participation by the West Europeans were full, unconditional and in a number of cases automatic."

"Of course, the monthly points out, there is common class solidarity between the ruling circles of the USA and Western Europe in their confrontation against world socialism... but it is also true that when it comes to specific issues of international relations, the problem of class solidarity of the monopoly bourgeoisie of the USA and Western Europe is considerably complicated."

Touching in this connection upon Washington's claim to leadership in the capitalist world, the journal points out that "the ruling circles of Western Europe do not object against it in principles. What they call in question is Washington's ability to be the leader of the Western bloc...they complain that it is very difficult for them to follow the leader, which only yesterday was a partner in the process of detente, advocated limitation of arms race, signed the SALT II treaty but some time later, guided by its narrow interests, made a U-turn and demands that the allies should unconditionally follow it in the name of solidarity.

As the article goes on to say, the "Soviet menace" myth being whipped up by Washington has not resolved fully the task set of creating "a situation of strength" on the side of the West for confronting the countries of the socialist community, above all the Soviet Union. The top echelons of power in the USA have decided that the West Europeans need a more strong shakeup than a "Soviet military menace" myth in order to create an atmosphere of strong East-West confrontation. The artificial exacerbation by the Carter administration of Soviet-U.S. relations was, according to the design of its initiators, to create such an atmosphere.

Apart from it, the monthly goes on to say, Washington's exacerbation of Soviet-U.S. relations pursued in addition the "aim of disciplining West European allies", creating a situation, in whose conditions a continuation of cooperation with the Soviet Union would be evaluated as a blow to the West's interests." Touching in this connection upon the reaction in Western Europe to the U.S. moves aimed at deteriorating Soviet-American relations, the journal writes: "It would be wrong to think that there are no forces among the ruling circles of Western Europe that would be willing to support some or other anti-Soviet action whether it comes from Washington or Beijing. But on the whole a more sensible, more realistic approach is prevailing among West European political leaders to the character of mutual relations with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, and they are alarmed over Washington's course for building up tensions in Soviet-U.S. relations." The exacerbation of these relations conceived by the USA as a measure for strengthening under their aegis the solidarity of the NATO allies has created, as a matter of fact, "a new seat of differences between them," the journal writes in conclusion.

REDDY CABLES BREZHNEV UPON DEPARTURE FROM TBILISI

LD071656 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 7 Oct, TASS--Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, president of the Republic of India, sent a telegram from board the plane to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The telegram says:

"Leaving Tbilisi at the close of my official visit to the Soviet Union, I avail myself of the opportunity, Your Excellency, to thank you, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR as well as your colleagues in Leningrad, Volgograd and Tbilisi for the cordiallity and hospitality extended towards me and the persons accompanying me during our visit to the USSR."

"I am taking with me good memories of my stay in the USSR and I am convinced that Indian-Soviet relations will continue to grow stronger, which will serve the cause of peace and stability".

"Your Excellency, I avail myself of the opportunity to thank you on behalf of my wife and on my own behalf and wish you peace and prosperity".

INDIA, USSR TO CONDUCT JOINT OIL, GAS EXPLORATION

LD071020 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] India's State Commission for Oil and Natural Gas has concluded a new agreement with the Soviet Union on carrying out test drilling work in a number of states in India. In accordance with the agreement signed, Soviet specialists will drill in the state of Tripura and also in the state of West Bengal, in cooperation with specialists from the commission for oil and gas.

KARMAL RECEIVES AFGHAN REVOLUTIONARY YOUTH DETACHMENT

LD071904 Moscow TASS in English 1856 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Kabul, 7 Oct, TASS--Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA), chairman of the Revolutionary Council and the prime minister of the DRA, today received the members of a revolutionary youth detachment which has been formed from among workers, employees and intellectuals of the Afghan capital. For two months the detachment participated in smashing armed bands in Chakwardak District of Kabul Province. The detachment is one of many defending arms in hand the gains of the working people of Afghanistan.

Addressing the detachment members, Babrak Karmal gave a high appraisal of their activities in smashing the bands of hirelings of U.S. imperialism, the Chinese hegemonists, and reaction. He emphasized that the revolutionary youth makes an immense contribution to the cause of upholding the independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity of their motherland.

"International imperialism and reaction of the region as well as Arab reaction, including the Egyptian regime," the Afghan leader said, "continue nurturing darkly [as received] plans. The war between Iran and Iraq is one of manifestations of the conspiracy. The reactionary forces also conduct an undeclared war against Democratic Afghanistan, knock together bandit formations and infiltrate them into the DRA's territory where they stage subversive actions against our country's working people. Under the mask of Islam they come out against the Afghan Moslems, against our people." "Were it not for the events of December 27, last year," Babrak Karmal pointed out, "there would not have been the free and independent Afghanistan. That was exactly the aim of U.S. imperialism, the Chinese hegemonists, and regional reaction."

He once again emphasized the importance of the revolutionary youth detachments which shoulder to shoulder with the people's armed forces resolutely combat the encroachments upon the independence, territorial integrity and national sovereignty of their motherland.

KESHTMAND DESCRIBES ROLE OF WRITERS IN AFGHAN SOCIETY

LD081053 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Report by special correspondent M. Ilinskiy under the rubric "IZVESTIYA Interview": "The Writer's Talent for the People and for the Revolution"]

[Text] Kabul--Who are you marching with today, masters of literature? With the working people who have raised the banner of liberation or with the handful of oppressors and stiflers of revolutionary freedoms, with the counterrevolutionaries linked by their selfish interests with the imperialist circles and Beijing hegemonists; the April revolution has this chief, principled question for every writer and figure of culture and art in the country. And the figures of culture reply that they are marching with the people.

The Union of Journalists of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] was recently successfully formed in the republic, and this was followed by a union uniting the artists; then on 4 October on a clear Kabul morning about 500 Afghan writers gathered here in one of the capital's biggest high schools--the (Iztiklyal)--from all corners of the republic for the opening of the inaugural congress of the Afghanistan Writers' Union.

Before the start of the congress your special correspondent asked Comrade Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Council and deputy prime minister of the DRA, to impart his thoughts on the day of the congress' opening.

The convening of the first inaugural congress of writers, Comrade S.A. Keshtmand noted, is an exceptionally important event in the life of the Afghan people and is a demonstration of the noble desire to pool creative efforts in a single national writers' organization and to put writers' talents at the service of the people, the truly communist ideals of the April revolution, and the lofty principles of its second stage.

The creation of the writers' union is one more important sociopolitical step in consolidating the broad masses of the Afghan public in support of the April revolution and the domestic and foreign policy of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and of the DRA Government. The writers' rallying in a single creative detachment is one more important milestone on the path toward creating the patriotic fatherland front of Afghanistan.

It is hard to overestimate the role of literature in the spiritual renewal of the life of Afghan society. Literature today is on the front line of the struggle for people's minds and hearts. It develops national traditions, learns from the best models of the people's creativity, and truthfully describes the people's life and the practice of revolutionary struggle. For the true writer there can be no vocation more honorable than to become a soldier of the revolution, a loyal son of his people. At the present crucial moment of the second stage of the April revolution, when the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan is directing its main efforts toward the definitive defeat of the counterrevolution, the interventionist gangs, and the imperialist and hegemonistic mercenaries, the motherland expects its writers and poets to create works strengthening faith in the invincibility of the sacred cause of April, forming courage in the people's glorious defenders, promoting the development of the system of education and national culture, and the overcoming of the feudal heritage in our way of life, and taking into account the national features of the peoples of Afghanistan.

Even in the grimmest years, Comrade S. A. Keshtmand continued, Afghan literature has been the people's soul and conscience and has helped to expose injustice and evil and sow sense and goodness.

Democratic trends have long been strong in Afghan literature. The April revolution breathed new life and new content into Afghan prose and poetry. And the writers have accepted and welcomed the revolution. Working people became the main heroes of the progressive writers. The revolution opens up new creative scope before writers. It enables the artists of the written word to reveal the nature of the new hero and his social countenance as a civilian and patriot of his free motherland, as a soldier and defender of the revolution, as a worker and builder of a democratic society, as the creator of a new culture. These are the points of departure for our writers' work.

In Afghanistan today heroic deeds are being performed in every city and settlement, at the factory and in the fields, in the struggle against illiteracy and in the resolute and implacable fight against counterrevolution. These are inexhaustible themes for future novels and stories, poems and songs. The writers' union will help our writers to get off to a confident start in creating new, talented, profoundly humane works.

The destiny of Afghan literaturely largely depends on young writers. It is a matter of honor for every writer, Comrade S.A. Keshtmand stressed, to help young talent to show itself. The collaboration and creative unification of the generations and their joint work are now acquiring special importance.

The creation of the DRA Writers' Union will undoubtedly help to establish closer contacts between our writers and the world's progressive writers and will consequently serve the cause of the mutual enrichment of cultures and enable Afghan writers to act still more vigorously in the international arena in the struggle for peace, detente and security.

I am sure, Comrade S.A. Keshtmand noted at the end of our talk, that the Afghan writers will give their talent to the great ideals of the April revolution, will constantly strengthen and develop their ties with the writers of the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries and with progressive artists of the written word throughout the world. At a book exhibition organized in honor of the congress I met with one of those taking part in the writers' forum, (Avitsenna) prize winner (Mir Dzhamaluddin Fakhri):

I am happy, he said, that Afghan writers are united in a creative union. Under the party's leadership we will reliably serve the ideals of the April revolution, social justice, and the tasks of boosting our people's culture.

These words express the thoughts of all those taking part in the writers' forum in Afghanistan.

SRI LANKA PARLIAMENT DELEGATION ENDS USSR VISIT

LD061613 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Visit Ends"]

[Text] A delegation of the parliament of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka headed by L. Athulathmudali, minister of trade and shipping, left the Soviet Union on 2 October. It was in the Soviet Union on an official visit on the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN GREET LAOTIAN LEADERS ON ANNIVERSARY

LD081041 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 80 p 1

[Text of Brezhnev, Kosygin Anniversary Greeting to Laotian Leaders]

[Text] To Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee and prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], and Comrade Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR and chairman of the LPDR Supreme People's Council.

Dear comrades!

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and all Soviet people and ourselves, we send you and through you the LPRP Central Committee, the LPDR Supreme People's Council and government and the entire fraternal Lao people wholehearted greetings on the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Laos.

This event reflected the profound mutual respect of the Soviet and Lao peoples and their interest in friendship and cooperation. The Lao people traveled a hard road to their national and social liberation. And at all stages their struggle invariably enjoyed the sympathy and support of Soviet people.

The Soviet Union warmly welcomed the victory of the Lao national-democratic revolution in 1975, achieved under the LPRP's leadership. This was a historic turning point in the country's destiny. Powerful impetus was given to the development of Soviet-Lao cooperation, which was raised to a qualitatively new level.

The extensive collaboration between the CPSU and the LPRP and between the Soviet Union and Laos, which received powerful new impetus as a result of the Soviet-Lao summit meeting in August 1980 in the Crimea, is an important factor actively influencing the consolidation of the gains of the Indochina Peninsula countries.

For the Soviet Union and Laos, as for the other fraternal states, it is the interests of peace, socialism and the peoples' freedom and independence which stand foremost in international affairs. We have a common approach also to ways of overcoming the tension in Southeast Asia caused by the subversive actions of Beijing's ruling circles in collusion with the forces of imperialism and reaction. The constructive initiatives of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea aimed at establishing relations of good neighborliness with the Southeast Asian states and at ensuring peace, stability and security in this region meet with our country's full support.

We wish you, dear comrades, and the entire fraternal Lao people further successes and great achievements in building a bright new life on Laos's ancient soil. May the fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the CPSU and the LPRP, the USSR and the LPDR and the Soviet and Lao peoples strengthen and develop unswervingly!

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, A. Kosygin

EXPANSION REASON FOR CHINESE SUBVERSION OF BURMA

BK071429 Moscow in Burmese to Burma 1030 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Third in series of commentaries by Prof (Nikhail Zhukov)]

[Text] According to recent reports from Burma, armed insurgents have renewed their attacks. Their activities are said to be directly linked to Beijing's instigation. Only recently, the New York TIMES carried a report under the headline: Rebels Inside Burma Continue Their War With Support From China.

It is also noteworthy that the rebels are active in the areas mentioned in a map recently published in Rangoon. These areas are mostly on the eastern bank of the Salween River, while some are on the western bank. Such areas can also be found on the Shan plateau and in the Kawthulay and Tenasserim regions. The areas in some other states of Burma, such as the Kachin and Mon states, also remain as tense as ever. A myriad of armed insurgent gangs are carrying out anti-government activities in these areas.

Henry Kamm, a correspondent for the New York TIMES in Rangoon, said that the insurgents active in the northeastern region of Burma are using military bases inside China for their activities, that they are obtaining weapons and ammunition from these bases, that the insurgent leaders are treated as distinguished guests in Beijing and that they are in their name using a clandestine radio station inside China to instigate the Burmese people against the government.

What excuses has Beijing used to explain its acts? Deng Xiaoping, in one of his speeches, said that China is upholding its international duty by encouraging the rebels. However, it is common knowledge that most of the insurgents inside Burma have long since abandoned their class characteristic. They have been completely cut off from the people and are working against the interests of the people. In essence, they are merely mercenaries of a foreign power. This is the first point.

Secondly, Beijing is encouraging these insurgents not because of its revolutionary fervor, but only because of its territorial expansionist ambitions. If we study the glaring examples in the history of Chinese interference in the internal affairs of Burma we can easily substantiate this fact.

It is well known that even after Sino-Burmese diplomatic relations were established, China continued to consider Burma's independence a sham. The excuse was that the power then was in the hands of the landlord-bourgeois government led by U Nu. However, Beijing continues to adhere to this line even after the Revolutionary Council, which declared the Burmese socialist program, came to power in 1962.

The fact that Burma has nationalized banking, production sources and monopoly enterprises owned by foreigners, implemented democratic practices which in essence were agrarian reforms against feudalism and landlordism, and undertaken reforms at grassroot levels in the social and economic fields is completely ignored by China.

Later, when the Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP] was founded, it declared a political line which embodied principles of scientific socialism. The party announced that it would pursue a policy of ending exploitation of man by man by relying on the working people and by upholding their class interests. However, neither the BSPP nor its line gained recognition from Beijing. They were even brazenly attacked by Beijing.

At the same time, Beijing suspended all previously agreed upon economic cooperation programs. Consequently, only 3 of the 11 economic projects agreed upon in 1961 were completed, and China extended only a third of the loans it had promised. This occurred as a result of Beijing's direct manipulation of signed bilateral agreements.

There can be no doubt that this was China's way of punishing Burma for the widespread nationalization process in 1963 and 1964. After all, the nationalization had affected the interests of Chinese nationals in Burma. According to some data, the wealthy Chinese nationals once controlled a third of the trade in Burma. They owned factories, rice mills and financial institutions. According to Western reports, even after the nationalization, Chinese enterpreneurs held about $50 million in capital.

Recent history indicates that the Beijing leaders are totally unprincipled in selecting people among the underground elements to serve as their mercenaries. Among the forces which Chinese intelligence agencies are trying to bring under the united front in Burma are armed units of former Shan lords, smugglers, opium traffickers, Arakan nationalists, Karen separatists, criminal gangs and so forth. Nor does Beijing have qualms about making use of the remnant units of the Kuomintang 8th Brigade led by Gen (Li Ming).

In recent years, it has been learned that Beijing intelligence agencies have set up a united military headquarters with 13 insurgent groups under their wing. Even groups which previously fought each other over smuggling interests or spheres of influence are now seen to be part of one group.

China's political interests and support change very quickly and unpredictably. Here is an example:

In the 1960's, Maoists called the Kachin separatists who were fighting for liberation in the Kachin areas of Burma "reactionaries." Today, the Kachin independence army is included in the list of allies of Beijing. Some 25 years ago, the Beijing-influenced (Pan Than) insurgent headquarters treated the Shan state army as an enemy. However, today, it is trying to cooperate with the Shan state army.

It has been many years since Beijing has expressed its desire to control the "golden triangle" region, which includes part of Burma. The region produces 70 percent of the opium distributed to the world. It is assumed that up to 700 tons of raw opium is produced annually in the "golden triangle" encompassing Burma, Thailand and China. The opium produced is transported along mountain trails to refining laboratories. There are clandestine opium refineries in the mountainous areas of northeastern Burma and in Thailand. Generally, chemists from (Than He) who come to the region refine opium into heroin.

The heroin, which is now greatly reduced in size as compared to opium, is then sent to Bangkok and from there to Western countries via Hong Kong and Singapore. Chinese intelligence agencies then share the loot obtained from trafficking in the illicit goods. Thus, the main thing promoting China's acts against Burma is its greed and ambition for territorial expansion.

BRIEFS

VIETNAMESE FISHERMEN RESCUED--As reported earlier two motorships of the Sakhalin Maritime Steamship Line, the Morskoy-10 and Morskoy-20, have spent almost 3 months operating in the tropics. A radiogram received from the captain of the Morskoy-20, out of Kholmsk, reveals that when the vessel was en route to Kampong Som from Phnom Penh one night this month, the crew picked up three Vietnamese fishermen who were drowning after having been attacked by bandits. One of the fishermen was wounded and all three received medical treatment on the Soviet vessel. [Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk Domestic Service in Russian 1950 GMT 12 Sep 80 SK]

PRAVDA REPORTS ON PLENUM SPEECH BY KANIA

LD080905 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 80 p 4

[TASS report: "PZPR Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Oct--PAP has distributed the PZPR Central Committee Politburo report "On the Political Situation in the Country and the Party's Urgent Tasks" delivered by S. Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at the latest session of the PZPR Central Committee Sixth Plenum.

Tremendous expectations on the part of the party and society attend the plenum's work, S. Kania said. These expectations determine the content of the plenum's work and our responsibility. We must turn to the sources of the present crisis and determine the avenues for mobilizing our party and the entire people and leading the country out onto the path of harmonious, successful development.

S. Kania noted the complexity of the situation in the country. An atmosphere of nervousness persists at enterprises; labor productivity and discipline are low and the economy is functioning below its potential. Great difficulties are arising in the market, where a shortage of necessities is being felt. The new demands for an increase in wages are aggravating the situation still further. The unfavorable harvest, worse than last year's, is having an adverse effect on supplies to the population, leaving its mark on the level of market prices and creating a threat to livestock raising. The enormous debts to foreign countries and the associated high interest payments are giving rise to many difficulties.

The situation requires new approaches to the party's tasks, socioeconomic policy, the development of socialist democracy, the role of the trade union movement and work among youth.

We will seek patiently, the speaker said, to consolidate confidence in the PZPR and the people's power, but at the same time to display vigilance and determination with regard to anarchy and any actions aimed against internal calm and the principles of socialism.

A search for new, better solutions, a high degree of receptivity to criticism and proposals coming from the working people are now necessary in all echelons of the party. Many proposals are being voiced among the ranks of our political allies--the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party--and in the trade union and youth organizations and among nonparty people. The main point, however, is that the various forms of renewal must be sought only on the path of socialist development. Poland is and will remain a member of the socialist community, a loyal ally of the USSR, and an active spokesman for peace and international cooperation.

This avenue in thinking and action is determined not by our country's geopolitical position, as our opponents say, but stems from our people's historical experience. Socialism today in Poland is not only a social system but the world outlook of millions of people. It is the result of the facts which determined our people's destiny; of the direction from which liberation from Hitler's occupation came; of the return to the banks of the Oder and the Neisse and the shores of the Baltic and to Gdansk, Szczecin and Wroclaw; of the country's industrialization, society's broad access to civilization and culture, and the safeguarding of real civil rights.

In the process of socialist building we have achieved changes on a historic scale in Poland. Despite the many difficulties, it is impossible to deny achievements which were the result of titanic efforts. The workers and the entire people were the creators of these changes and the party was their architect.

Poland's future is firmly linked with socialism. The essential renewal of social life can be only a socialist renewal, and the leading force of this process can only be the PZPR.

S. Kania pointed out that opponents of socialism are active in Poland. They are trying to turn against socialism the initiative of the masses and the working class which, thanks to socialism, feels itself to be the country's master.

Defining the party's urgent tasks, the speaker put foremost the improvement of the economic situation. We are faced, S. Kania said, with the task of beginning a large amount of work to examine economic policy and to restructure social and state life and the actions of the party itself--work which will ensure a way out of the difficulties and give guarantees for the future.

A clear program of activity comprehensible to all is needed. Its point of departure should be the reply to the question we are all asking ourselves: Why did the present crisis arise? Speaking generally, its causes are rooted in economic and social policy and in leadership methods.

On the one hand the party took steps to develop the country and improve the economy, improve the people's material living standards and resolve social questions. On the other, grave errors began to appear in PZPR and state policy, and disregard of socialism's economic laws had an increasingly powerful effect.

The scale of investments far exceeded the country's potential. In the first 5-year period alone the level set by the Sixth PZPR Congress was exceeded by one-third, that is, by Z500 billion. The internal structure of investments, in which production facilities with a long completion cycle [tsikl realizatsii] predominated, was also determined in a voluntary way. Attempts to continue this policy in the second half of the seventies led to the deterioration of the economic situation and tremendous dissiptation of capital.

The expansion of international cooperation and the use of credits for development purposes were correct. However, in the past 1-year period the tolerable borderline in the state's indebtedness was exceeded. In addition, a considerable proportion of overseas credits were badly used.

Proportions in the economy took shape spontaneously, and this was promoted by the "open plan" slogan, while in practice the national economy developed without a plan. The significance of agriculture was underestimated and its share of capital investments was reduced. The rise in consumption, for many reasons, took place spontaneously and in the first 5-year period considerably exceeded the country's economic potential. Errors in economic policy led to too great a gulf in levels of wages and incomes.

All this, S. Kania noted, led to derangement of the national economic mechanism. The difficulties were further aggravated because of the crisis in the West, the aggravation of raw material and fuel problems, and as a result of the harvest shortfalls incurred by the country. Economic policy reacted only slowly and ineptly to these difficulties.

There is no doubt that changes in economic policy were necessary. Unfortunately, the party leadership and the government leadership saw the possibility of eliminating disproportions primarily by raising prices. At the same time this was accompanied by concealing or blurring the real situation in the economy.

The most important questions which society, the party, and each one of us are asking today, S. Kania continued, concern ways of emerging from the present, unusually difficult situation and of guaranteeing against future distortion of socioeconomic policy and further crises. What is needed above all is a program covering the changes which we want to implement in all spheres of life--in the economy, the functioning of the state and social life, and primarily in the activity of the party. [paragraph continues]

This also includes the problem of creating a system which prevents deviation from the correct Marxist-Leninist line. But to embark firmly on the path of ongoing socialist development it is essential to overcome today's difficulties, disorders and slackness and to ensure normal work everywhere and the raising of labor productivity.

The prime need is the stabilization and gradual improvement of the economic situation. This is a very important duty not only of the party and government leadership and state and economic organs but also of the trade unions. This is everyone's civic duty.

After describing the main directions of the PZPR's efforts aimed at overcoming the economic stagnation and increasing the population's labor activeness and civic responsibility, the speaker said that the PZPR's task is to see that social policy is implemented in the interests of all society and promotes the implementation of socialist principles.

Our party was created by the will of the working class. Its people, who have devoted their lives to the working class, have become part of the country's history forever. The party's mission in a socialist society is to create the conditions for implementing its leading role via the working class. That is why we will always show concern for a high level of political consciousness and organization on the part of the working class.

S. Kania dwelled on trade unions' place and role. He noted that in the fraternal socialist countries trade unions occupy positions more important than those they occupy in Poland and have great potential. A process of renewal is developing in Polish trade unions, work is being assessed critically and their new tasks are being determined. The trade union movement, as follows from its character, must defend working people's interests and rights and contribute to ensuring that they take part in the management of enterprises and that working people's activeness in the various institutions of socialist democracy increases. Our party will support this renewal movement and show concern for the position of sector trade unions.

We are well aware that a section of the working people are pinning their hopes on the new trade unions. We will promote their activity and everything that helps implement workers' aspirations. But it is no secret that various opponents or simply enemies of socialism are pinning their hopes on the new trade unions.

Our party, S. Kania stressed, believes in Polish workers' maturity. We are convinced that the trade union movement will erase all strife running counter to the interests of socialism and of the working class. We will see that the new law on trade unions, which is being elaborated with the participation of representatives of various organizations, and also the law on workers' self-management create good conditions for strengthening the role of trade unions and of the working class.

Problems of agriculture will occupy an important place in the party's activity. More than 45 percent of the total population live in the countryside. The development of other sectors of the economy and the social situation in the country depend on country-people.

Every hectare of land must be more diligently used and the earmarking of cultivable land for purposes that have nothing to do with agriculture must be resolutely resisted. We will demand that state farms and farming production cooperatives improve the efficiency of their economic activity. We will create favorable conditions for socialist transformations in our countryside.

The PZPR is interested in developing self-management and spontaneous activity on the part of public organizations. In the first place we must increase the significance of the institutions of socialist democracy, especially the Sejm and the people's councils. The subordination of the Sejm to the Supreme Chamber of Control will be of great significance from this viewpoint.

We advocate developing work to change the law on local councils. Local councils' de facto participation in resolving issues relating to their own region requires great rights and independence for the local organs of power.

The socialist youth unions occupy a specially important place among public organizations. Their role is determined, on the one hand, by their activeness in satisfying the young[illegible] generation's interests and aspirations and, on the other, by their ability to mold y[illegible]g people's views and world outlook in the spirit of patriotic and socialist ideals.

Party organs, the state power at all levels, and the economic administration must create the conditions for true participation by young people in solving the country's problems, conscientiously take into account youth organizations' opinion, heed their voice and take a benevolent view of their proposals.

The speaker noted that in the political system of People's Poland the PZPR cooperates with the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party. The two allied parties, which recognize the principles of socialism and the PZPR's leading role, are an important factor in socialist democracy. We will strengthen our cooperation and enrich its content in the interests of the correct functioning of the people's power. Our party rates highly the role of nonparty people in actions to expand the front of patriotic forces seeking to develop the socialist homeland.

S. Kania went on to dwell on the role of science and culture in socialist Poland's development. The PZPR greatly appreciates the activeness of the creative workers who have proclaimed and defended socialist ideals and taken a critical view of phenomena running counter to those ideals. We will continue to support everything in culture associated with progressive traditions and help to spread humanist socialist ideological and moral values. A substantial guarantee of socialist democracy lies in informing society about the real state of social problems. The mass media have a great role in this.

The PZPR is the people's leading force. This party stance expresses the general laws of the historic process of building socialism and has been confirmed by all the historical experience of People's Poland. The working class and all people want the party to implement its leading role better and want its policy to guarantee the implementation of their class interests and ensure the conditions for Poland's development.

All the historical experience of the Polish and international communist movement shows that a Marxist-Leninist party expressing the working class' interests can fulfill its leading role in the struggle for socialism only when it manages consistently to observe the principles of democratic centralism in its activity. These principles are the foundation of the party's united, disciplined and at the same time democratic activity.

In intraparty life democratic centralism ensures, above all, the unity of the party's ranks, ideological unity, and also unity of action in the political struggle.

Another important feature of democratic centralism is the democratization of intraparty relations. The democratic norms of intraparty life must give every communist the opportunity to express his views and viewpoint.

The report laid emphasis on increasing exactness toward communists. For many decades, S. Kania said, party members made sacrifices and underwent privation for their convictions, for the cause of the working class and the people. Outstanding individuals emerged in that struggle. But now as then, the communist's main feature remains his active attitude to what is going on and determination to transform reality in accordance with socialism's ideals and the working people's interests. This is inextricably linked with the quality of party ranks.

Even if there are fewer of us, we must be convinced and resolute, conscientiously assuming the duties of serving the socialist homeland. We have already embarked on the necessary cadre changes. The basis of cadre policy will be objective and will rest on fair assessments of previous activity, ideological makeup and training. Every instance of dishonesty and abuse will be carefully checked by the Central Party Control Commission, the Supreme Chamber of Control and the prosecutor's office. We will resolutely oppose the unjustified defamation and harassment of people.

The Central Committee should give serious thought to relations between the party and the state, between party and state organs. We have taken steps aimed at relieving party organs of direct administration and of the need to adopt concrete economic decisions.

The party and every party organization, S. Kania went on, must stand boldly at the head of positive changes and be their initiator. Only then will we ensure that these changes accord with socialism and the people's interests. We must not yield to the pressure of demagogic accusations, which undermine all the party's achievements. These are the achievements of the whole people, of the many generations who have fought for Poland's freedom, raised it from the ruins and created by their labor, it's present status and position. Living work among the masses is the best Leninist tradition.

Dramatic conflicts and the continuing crisis our country is living through have given birth to the hope, in anticommunist centers, that all this can be used to change the correlation of forces in Europe. And, of course, at the expense of Poland and its interests. In this connection it is necessary to declare decisively that our party and people will never permit the destruction of the positions we gained thanks to the victory in World War II and subsequently thanks to socialism.

Our people, the speaker stressed, live within secure borders. This situation is exceptionally favorable. It enables us to resolve even the most difficult problems in tranquility and with a sense of external security. The alliance with the USSR and the friendly relations we develop with all the socialist community countries are of unfading value for the Polish people. We will continue to attach the greatest significance to them.

In the recent difficult months, the trust in our party and understanding of the nature of our difficulties on the part of our friends in socialist countries have been a factor of substantial significance. Jointly with the fraternal countries, we will strengthen the defensive political alliance of the Warsaw Pact--a decisive factor for the consolidation of the socialist community states' security and of peace in Europe. We will consistently expand and implement the program of socialist integration within the framework of CEMA.

As before, our party will strengthen and develop cooperation and international ties of solidarity with communist and workers' parties in capitalist countries. We wish to make an active contribution to consolidating the unity of the international workers' movement.

Thanks to its correct foreign policy the People's Poland has won great prestige in the international arena. We have always taken the side of those forces which are opposed to the arms race and to attempts to take international relations back to the "cold war" times, poison the international atmosphere and implement a "position of strength" policy. In the European dialogue which has been under way for a number of years, Poland has always consistently adhered to its position and adopted a stance on topical and substantial problems requiring urgent resolution in such a way as to meet halfway all constructive proposals and arguments. That is our duty, nobody has the right to question it or to weaken Poland's participation in the process of strengthening the detente policy. Our contribution to creating an atmosphere of all-European confidence, security and peaceful cooperation strengthens Poland's position in Europe and the world. We will continue to follow this path as before.

We will actively develop relations with capitalist countries on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, guided by the highest interests of the cause of peace and detente. This also applies to foreign economic relations, whose essence is partnership and mutual advantage. Our positions with respect to the developing countries and the nonaligned movement also remain unchanged.

We assess the situation soberly, the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee stressed. In our country today there is not only a line of agreement, but also a line of division. The supporters of renewal and improvement advocate agreement. These are the people who advocate constructive actions and cooperation for the country's good.

But we are also well aware that there are not only supporters of agreement in our country. There are also determined opponents of socialism. For them, errors and shortcomings are only a pretext for attacks on power. They do not want to improve anything, they do not believe in any renewal, but long for political struggle and therefore kindle anxiety and sow demagoguery and anarchy.

For things to improve, we must all improve. That means, first and foremost, that we must carry out administration better and work better. There is no other way. Nobody will do it for us, nobody will take on the task of maintaining a people numbering 35 millions.

The speaker said in conclusion that many party organizations are putting forward the suggestion of convening an extraordinary PZPR Congress. Serious arguments of a political nature also support this. The preparatory campaign for the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress will create the organizational preconditions for partywide democratic debate, in the course of which party members will be able to put forward their proposals.

Some 70 people spoke in the debate on the PZPR Central Committee Politburo report. The plenum participants stressed the need for decisive action with a view to stabilizing the situation, rectifying the miscalculations and errors which have been permitted to occur in economic development and opposing the enemies of socialism in Poland. The proposals on improving the PZPR's ideological activitiy and strengthening the party's ties with the working class, all the working people and the broad masses of the country's population met with full support.

A decision was adopted on the results of the discussion, approving the assessments and main directions for ideological, political and socioeconomic activity contained in the report of S. Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. The Central Committee acknowledged the need to embark on preparations for the Ninth Extraordinary Party Congress. Concrete measures aimed at improving the situation in the national economy and ensuring the fulfillment of plans for the construction of housing and of medical and children's institutions were approved.

The decision sets the task of improving socialist democracy. At the same time it stresses the duty of all party organs and organizations to work on improving the ideological convictions and activeness of party members, come out boldly against negative phenomena in public life and fight against antisocialist forces.

An important task of the PZPR Central Committee, the plenum decision says, is to constantly strengthen our alliances and improve Poland's participation and collaboration within the CEMA framework and also in the joint defense system--the Warsaw Pact. Tireless concern must be displayed for ensuring peaceful conditions for the country's development, for the state of its defense capability and for internal order and security.

The plenum made a number of changes in the membership and candidate membership of the PZPR Central Committee, K. Barcikowski, member of the Central Committee Politburo, was elected secretary of the Central Committee. In connection with the election of A. Zabinski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, to the post of first secretary of the Katowice Voivodship Party Committee; he is relieved of his duties as secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. W. Kruk, first secretary of the Lublin Voivodship PZPR Committee, and R. Ney, rector of the Krakow Mining and Metallurgical Academy, were elected candidate members of the Central Committee Politburo.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA CELEBRATES ARMY DAY 2 OCT

Embassy Reception

LD061517 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Oct 80 p 3

[TASS report: "Fraternal Army's Holiday"]

[Text] On 2 October Maj Gen J. Novisedlak, military and air attache to the CSSR Embassy, held a reception to mark the 36th anniversary of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

The reception was attended by Marshal of the Soviet Union V. G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief, Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief, Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; engineers Col Gen N.F. Shestopalov, USSR deputy defense minister; Lt Gen Yu. M. Churbanov, USSR first deputy minister of internal affairs; and generals, admirals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces.

C. Lovetinsky, CSSR ambassador to the USSR, was present.

The guests included military, naval and air attaches accredited to the embassies of a number of foreign states.

Ustinov Message

LD071309 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] To Army Gen Comrade M. Dzur, Czechoslovak Socialist Republic minister of national defense.

Respected Comrade Minister:

On behalf of the Soviet Armed Forces and from myself personally I send to you and to all Czechoslovak soldiers fraternal combat greetings and hearty congratulations on the occasion of the Czechoslovak People's Army [CSLA] 36th anniversary.

With deep satisfaction we note that Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship and cooperation accord with the interests of our countries' peoples and are a reliable guarantee of further successes in socialist and communist building. Together with the armies of the other Warsaw Pact states, the CSLA forces vigilantly protect the peaceful life of the socialist community peoples.

On this notable day I wish all CSLA personnel new successes in tackling the tasks of strengthening their motherland's defense capability in the interests of all the fraternal socialist countries and of the cause of peace and socialism.

With communist greetings,

[signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense

ARTICLES EXAMINE RESULTS OF FRG ELECTIONS

Detente Support 'Chief Result'

LD080911 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Report by correspondents A. Grigoryants and Ye. Korolev: "FRG: The Coalition Wins"]

[Text] Bonn--The FRG parliamentary election has significantly strengthened the ruling coalition's positions. Preliminary figures show that the Social Democratic Party (SPD) and Free Democratic Party (FDP) have garnered in all 53.5 percent of the vote and have again won the right to govern the country for the next 4 years.

Some 44.6 percent of the electorate voted for the opposition Christian Democratic Union/ Christian Social Union (CDU/CSU) bloc, that is, 4 percent fewer than in the 1976 election. It is true that the Christian Democrats remain the biggest faction in the Bundestag. But certain FRG circles which hoped to bring about a change of government by nominating Bavarian CSU leader Franz-Josep Strauss as candidate for the chancellorship and by generating a vociferous election campaign based on fueling anticommunist hysteria had those hopes dashed.

The SPD-FDP victory is an undoubted confirmation of the confidence which the absolute majority of FRG citizens place in the ruling coalition's policy, above all its foreign policy course geared to continuing detente and dialogue with the Soviet Union and further developing mutually advantageous cooperation with the FRG's eastern neighbors. Following the announcement of the election results Chancellor Schmidt said that the FRG Government intends to continue seeking equilibrium in Europe by lowering the level of military confrontation and continuing the policy of mutual understanding with all neighbors, including the socialist states.

The voters' confidence has enabled the government to substantially broaden its parliamentary base. In the previous Bundestag it had a majority of 10; the figure is now 45. The FDP's gain was particularly large. The party won 14 new seats and has 53 in the new parliament.

This time the SPD was hoping to win more votes than its rival, the rightwing conservative CDU/CSU bloc, and to have the biggest faction in the Bundestag. But the party managed only a minimal increase in votes. It now has 218 seats in parliament--4 more than before. The reasons for the Social Democrats' moderate success are many. Some people are disappointed that many of the SPD's plans for social reforms did not get off the ground. The economic situation remains unstable.

The population is becoming increasingly concerned about the fate of constitutional freedoms. The "Berufsverbot," that is, persecuting people because of their beliefs, is one example of the emasculation of citizens' democratic rights. Many voters were bewildered by the element of inconsistency in the government's foreign policy. Polls showed that one in two FRG citizens objects to the NATO decision to deploy American medium-range missiles on FRG territory--a decision made with the active participation of the Bonn government.

At the same time, the campaign conducted by the opposition bloc was bound to affect the election result. The opposition bloc used intimidation, slander and trickery on an unprecedented scale to discredit the government.

But despite all its efforts the CDU/CSU bloc failed to win, and this shows that the majority of the population supports the realistic course toward detente and international cooperation. This is the chief result of the Bundestag elections.

German CP 'Relieved'

LD080911 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 80 p 5

[Correspondent V. Mikhaylov dispatch under the general headline "Election Results"]

[Text] Bonn, 6 October--The parliamentary elections in the FRG are over, having determined who will form the next government in Bonn. The chief outcome of the election is that the attempts by the conservative opposition grouping of the Christian Democratic Union [CDU] and the Christian Social Union [CSU] to get into power and make a "big turn" in the country's foreign policy have failed. The CDU/CSU bloc secured 44.5 percent of the poll and 226 seats in parliament against 48.6 percent and 243 seats in the 1976 election.

The ruling coalition, made up of Social Democrats and the bourgeois Free Democratic Party [FDP], was able not only to maintain but also to extend its positions in parliament. By together collecting 53.5 percent of the voters (the Social Democrats getting 42.9 percent against 42.6 percent in 1976, and the Free Democrats 10.6 percent against 7.9 percent) the coalition parties have increased their Bundestag majority over the CDU/CSU from 10 to 45 seats. The Social Democratic Party [SPD] now has 218 seats and the FDP 53.

There has been a decisive strengthening of the coalition government's positions, Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt declared after the election results were announced. We can now continue our foreign policy without apprehension, a policy of military equilibrium in Europe, a policy of developing mutual understanding with our neighbors, including those in the East. The FRG's foreign policy course, he concluded, will be predictable for other countries, and that is the main thing.

The defeat of the CDU/CSU--the fourth in a row, starting from 1969--is viewed as the most serious in this conservative grouping's entire history.

The German Communist Party, Chairman H. Mies declared in an interview with your correspondent, shares with all democrats a sense of relief that Strauss and the CDU/CSU have been defeated. Thanks to the movement against Strauss and against the rightward shift in the country, an atmosphere arose in which the approaches to the levers of government were closed to Strauss. The majority of the voters came out for the ruling coalition of the SPD and the FDP because they wanted to deal a rebuff to Strauss and because on the decisive issue--whether there is to be war or peace--the majority of voters pin on the expression of their confidence in the government the hope that it will pursue a policy of peace and respect the people's rights.

Our party, H. Mies pointed out, has shown itself to be a party representing the left, socialist alternative in comparison with the other political groupings. In the election struggle it brought vitally important issues to the fore: the need to oppose nuclear missile armament, neo-Nazism and the Berufsverbot. However, as a result of the fact that the election concentrated on the question of Schmidt or Strauss, it proved impossible to reinforce the left, socialist alternative with an increase in votes. In this specific situation we even had to lose some votes.

The election results have confirmed the results of a recent opinion poll, according to which 80 percent of citizens put peace in first place among all problems, including such acute problems as unemployment and inflation. If the statesmen really take their cue actively from this desire of the people, the FRG will be able significantly to promote the interests of detente in Europe.

OUTGOING FRG ENVOY CALLS ON DEPUTY PREMIER BAYBAKOV

LD071449 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] TASS--On 2 October N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, received H.-G. Wieck, FRG ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, in connection with his forthcoming departure from the Soviet Union.

Questions of economic cooperation between the USSR and the FRG of mutual interest were discussed.

BALEBANOV ON ABORTIVE MISSION TO ISRAEL BY EEC'S THORN

LD071239 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Oct 80 p 5

[TASS correspondent A. Balebanov dispatch: "Emptyhanded"]

[Text] Luxembourg--G. Thorn, the current chairman of the EEC Council of Ministers and Luxembourg foreign minister, has returned emptyhanded from another trip to Israel. He went there on behalf of the Nine for a new meeting with Prime Minister Begin about the so-called "European initiative" on a Near East settlement.

This "initiative" was formulated at the last session of the European Communities Council held in Venice in June. Its purpose is to secure a guarantee from Arab states of continued deliveries of petroleum products to the Common Market.

The "European initiative" was undertaken against strong pressure from Washington, which accused the EEC of seeking to undermine the "process of a Near East settlement" supposedly initiated by the Camp David separate deal between Egypt and Israel. This compact, as is known, has been rejected by the entire Arab world, which saw it as a betrayal of the common cause of all Arabs, including the Arab people of Palestine.

Israel followed Washington in attacking the EEC for its "initiative," since it is based on virtual recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to create their own state. As the special correspondent of Brussels LA LIBRE BELGIQUE reports from Israel, M. Begin told G. Thorn that the EEC's Venice declaration deprived the EEC of its chance of mediating in the Israeli-Arab conflict. With White House support Tel Aviv is opposed to self-determination for the Palestinians and to any dialogue with the PLO.

G. Thorn was forced to admit the existence of profound contradictions between the EEC and Israel. The Luxembourg minister said that he will report on the failure of his mission to the EEC heads of state, who will meet for their next session early in December.

IZVESTIYA SCORES NATO 'MUSCLE-FLEXING' DURING EXERCISES

LD071417 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Article by A. Grigoryants under the rubric "On International Themes": "NATO Is Playing at War"]

[Text] NATO maneuvers are steamrollering FRG soil flat. In some parts of the country exercises have been completed and the peasants are bitterly counting up the losses caused to their farms by the tank tracks and the armored transport vehicles' wheels. In other parts of the country the troops of the Bundeswehr and other NATO countries are only just leaving their barracks and taking up their starting positions.

A familiar picture. Every year in early fall vast regions of the FRG are turned into a theater for exercises with the participation of large contingents of troops and combat equipment. But the present series of maneuvers has important peculiarities. Above all--their dimensions. They are unprecedented.

In all--from Norway to Turkey--320,000 soldiers and officers and thousands of tanks, aircraft and warships are taking part in the exercises. The lion's share of this host--170,000 men--is rehearsing modern warfare methods on West German territory. This is a further marked reminder that it is precisely the FRG, in the Pentagon's eyes, which is "the main battlefield" in the event of a possible armed conflict in Europe.

Another feature of the exercises is their especially offensive nature. Artillery duels, tank attacks and air battles against the "Reds" are simulated in the immediate vicinity of the borders of the GDR and Czechoslovakia. During the exercises the Americans and British tried out the method of the mass transfer of troops of the continent while the air and sea landings were designed to demonstrate NATO's ability to build up its potential rapidly at the borders of the socialist community.

Following a strange logic, the newspaper SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG notes that if the current maneuvers look more threatening than previous ones this is explained by the crisis in the international situation. However, many sober-minded people are asking whether it was necessary just now for the NATO generals to throw their weight around so extensively. Everyone understands that maneuvers on this scale and of this nature can add fuel to the fire and unnecessarily aggravate the political climate in Europe.

NATO's muscle-flexing during the current exercises is one of the numerous links in the chain of the bloc's militarist preparations. They include an automatic annual increase of 3 percent in real terms in military expenditure, the modernization of armaments arsenals, and the planned deployment of U.S. strategic missiles on FRG territory. It is no accident that during the maneuvers the West German press revved up the propaganda campaign on the subject of the alleged "Soviet threat." Readers are having it dinned into them that new appropriations are necessary for the further buildup of NATO's military might.

However, these propaganda efforts are not producing the desired result. It is notable that Belgium has refused to take part in this year's maneuvers, citing financial difficulties, while mass demonstrations protesting against the NATO exercises on the country's territory have been held in the FRG. The demand is being heard increasingly loudly to halt the arms race, repeal NATO's pernicious "arms upgrading" decision, and to sit down at the conference table.

FINNISH NAVY CHIEF ARRIVES, MET BY GORSHKOV

LD031051 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Sep 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "On an Official Visit"]

[Text] Rear Admiral J. Klenberg, Finnish Navy commander, arrived in the Soviet Union on 29 September on an official visit.

The Finnish guest and his retinue of officials were met at the capital's Leningradskiy station by Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S. G. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the navy and USSR deputy defense minister, and by other Soviet admirals and officers.

Among the welcoming party were E. Tiilikainen, Finnish charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, and also Col K.I. Markkola, military, naval and air attache at the Finnish Embassy in the USSR.

LEBEDEVA REASSURES IRAN OF SOVIET NONINTERVENTION

NC071926 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Excerpts] Our dear listeners know that Soviet-Iranian relations have always been based on the principle of good neighborliness, equality of rights and mutually beneficial cooperation. Many of our Iranian listeners probably live in cities where a number of important industrial complexes have been constructed with Soviet cooperation. These industrial units are of great importance with regard to laying the foundation for a national, independent economy for Iran and freeing the country of foreign bonds and dependencies.

Imperialist propagandists and their mouthpieces fabricate various lies on the alleged Soviet threat to Iran. But our dear listeners can, in view of the realities, judge this for themselves. If the Soviet Union had aggressive plans toward its southern neighbor, would it help Iran expand its industrial fields, such as in steel production, machine manufacturing and strengthening its economy? No. The truth is that the Soviet Union wants Iran to be a free, independent and strong country. The Soviet Union has never nor does it ever intend to intervene in Iran's affairs militarily, economically or in any other way.

Meanwhile, those who pay great lipservice to the imaginary Soviet threat, that is the U.S. imperialists and their servants, intervene in Iran's affairs in every aspect. It is U.S. imperialism which, by threatening Iran with a direct military intervention, has stationed groups of warships, military aircraft and Marines near Iranian coasts, and has seized Iran with military bases. It is U.S. imperialism which has to gain by fanning the flames of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict because it wishes in this way to pave the grounds for a military intervention in the affairs of the Persian Gulf countries and, above all, in the affairs of Iran. Preparations for this intervention are rapidly underway by the United States.

The Iranian leaders and social circles have sufficient reasons to consider these U.S. acts against Iran as hostile. The list of such acts can go on. However, as far as our country is concerned, as I previously explained, it has placed the principle of nonintervention in others' affairs and respect for their sovereign rights as the criterion for its foreign policy. The Soviet Union assesses the Iranian-Iraqi conflict from this angle. The Soviet Union believes that this conflict should be solved by the quarreling countries without any intervention by a third party. The objective of the Soviet Union's foreign policy fully consists of consolidating the bases of universal peace and cooperating with other nationalities, including the revolutionary people of Iran.

AL-ASAD ARRIVES IN MOSCOW, MET BY BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV, GROMYKO

LD081010 Moscow TASS in English 0950 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 8 Oct, TASS--General Secretary of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party, President Hafiz al-Asad of the Syrian Arab Republic has arrived on an official friendly visit in Moscow today at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government. At Sheremetyevo Airport decked with the national flags of the Syrian Arab Republic and the USSR, the guest was welcomed by Leonid Brezhnev, Nikolay Tikhonov, Andrey Gromyko and other officials.

PRAVDA CITES AL-ASAD ON SYRIAN-USSR RELATIONS

LD071019 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Oct 80 p 4

[Dispatch by PRAVDA correspondent K. Geyvandov and APN correspondent A. Smirnov: "Syria: Development Horizons"]

[Text] Tall apartment buildings combining modern and traditional features, overpasses, scaffolding against new buildings--this is the picture presented by Damascus today, a rapidly developing, fast-growing city.

This rhythm dominates life throughout the country as well as in the Syrian capital. There is a lot of construction work in Syria: A splendid highway has been constructed linking Damascus and Halab (Aleppo). A second large port has been constructed on the Mediterranean and new factories and plants are springing up.

The rapid development of the Syrian Arab Republic continues despite the active intrigues by imperialism and internal reaction. A large part of the country's national income has to be spent on defense needs--the Israeli occupiers are still on Syrian soil a few dozen kilometers from Damascus. This summer there was a flareup of subversive activity by the reactionary "Muslim Brotherhood" Organization, they resorted to acts of sabotage and terror.

What caused this activation of reactionary and imperialist forces? This question is easily answered. Damascus is a leading center for the Arab peoples' anti-imperialist struggle to liberate Arab lands occuped by Israel and restore the flouted rights of the Arab people of Palestine and to combat U.S. hegemonism and expansion and the policy of diktat and aggression in the Near East. Together with the other members of the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation, Syria is actively struggling against the notorious Camp David agreements resolutely rejected by the Arabs. Also of fundamental significance is Syria's stance on protecting the national interests of the Arab peoples to offset American plans to establish control over strategically important zones and the oil resources of the region. The republic opposes American imperialism's broad penetration into Egypt, Somalia and Oman.

Syria consistently advocates the development of relations with the Soviet Union and the socialist countries and is strengthening its friendly ties with them with each passing year. Everyone you meet and talk with in Syria mentions the tremendous significance of Soviet assistance and support in the difficult struggle being waged by the Arab peoples.

You only have to travel north out of Damascus and to eastern parts of the country to see the great significance of joint Soviet-Syrian construction projects. High-voltage power transmission lines cross the wide expanse of the Al-Ghutah Oasis which surrounds the Syrian capital on three sides. These lines, providing the country's vitally important centers with power, begin at the Euphrates hydroelectric complex--the main Syrian-Soviet cooperation project. The Euphrates hydroelectric power station now provides more than 80 percent of the electricity consumed in the country. Other joint projects include a network of modern railroads, irrigation installations, oil extraction and much more. The main sphere of economic and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Syria is the development of leading economic sectors.

In recent years Syria has achieved substantial successes in ensuring economic independence. Planning Minister Dr Salim Yasin told us. Cooperation with the USSR has made the continues to make a substantial contribution to these achievements. Many examples could be quoted to give an indication of its scale. In the process of joint work on the implementation of various national economic projects over 32,000 skilled Syrian workers, technicians and engineers have been trained, for example. It must be said, S. Yasin continued, that the strengthening of the country's economy enables Syria to resist the endless plots by imperialism, Zionism and reaction with even greater steadfastness.

"I can state quite plainly and frankly that the Soviet Union is the true friend of peoples struggling for freedom and independence, a great friend," Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad noted. "The strengthening of ties of friendship expresses the aspirations of all our people, of all strata of the people. It is futile for the imperialist and colonialists to hope, to foster illusions, that they will be able to upset the trust between us and our Soviet friends."

Syria is reinforcing its anti-imperialist position in the international arena with progressive socioeconomic transformations inside the country. The recently published documents of the 13th Pan-Arab Congress of the ruling Ba'th Party stressed the need to give the people's masses a more active role in political life, to develop and consolidate progressive gains in the interests of working people and to struggle against abuses in the state sector and on the part of representatives of private capital. A law was recently adopted here limiting land ownership which will permit the continuation of agrarian reform; laws were also adopted to combat real estate speculation and wages for workers and employees were increased.

The overcoming of economic difficulties and negative social phenomena in Syrian life is not a simple process, particularly as it is hampered by the intrigues of Syria's external and internal enemies. All this enhances the role of the National Progressive Front (NPF) in the country's political life. The ruling Ba'th Party, the Communist Party of Syria and other organizations cooperate within its framework. The front serves the cause of mobilizing broad strata of Syrian society for the solution of cardinal tasks and the continuation of the chosen course. In particular, the recent session of the NPF leadership discussed matters relating to the further development and strengthening of Syria's relations with the Soviet Union, union with Libya and the struggle against internal reaction.

We asked Khalid Bakdash, secretary general of the Communist Party of Syria Central Committee, to talk about the front's activity.

As our party's recent fifth congress stressed, K. Bakdash said, in particular, the communists' work in the NPF is one of the main questions of the party's activity at the present stage. We regard it as our task to ensure that the NPF plays an ever increasing role in the country's life and in determining its political course toward the development of the economy and mobilization of the broad masses of workers, peasants and the revolutionary intelligentsia for the struggle against American imperialism, Zionism and internal and external reaction. Every party or organization in the NPF must engage in vigorous political activity, especially through its press.

"Syrian communists," K. Bakdash continued, "invariably support, within the front framework, all the Ba'th Party's constructive initiatives. At the last NPF leadership session communists welcomed measures to unite Syria and Libya and supported the government's activity in combatting internal reaction. We fully approved the decision by the country's leadership to elevate the development of relations with the Soviet Union to a qualitatively new level and are making every effort to implement it. Life itself demonstrates that in the grim struggle Syria is waging against American imperialism, Zionism, the Camp David deal and against internal and external reaction an all-round strengthening of cooperation with the Soviet Union is more essential than ever before."

Time and again we have seen that the Syrian public welcomes with great satisfaction each step on the path of further developing Syrian-Soviet friendship and cooperation. It is in keeping, the paper TISHRIN wrote, with Syria's national interests and the interest of a general and just settlement of the Near East crisis.

"The exchange of visits, talks and consultations between Syrian and Soviet leaders at summit level have become part and parcel of cooperation between our two countries and have borne fruit."

Dr F. Sayigh, candidate member of the pan-Arab leadership of the Ba'th Party told us, "Syrian-Soviet cooperation serves to further strengthen the anti-imperialist front of progressive forces in the Near East."

ZLATORUNSKIY COMMENTS ON EGYPTIAN WAR ANNIVERSARY

LD071936 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 7 Oct 80

[A. Zlatorunskiy commentary from the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] On 6 October Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat and those close to him celebrated the seventh anniversary of the October war. There was a military parade which was attended by President as-Sadat and also the Israeli ambassador, who paid attention to the Egyptian military equipment which assisted the Egyptian people in dealing a severe blow to the aggressor and putting an end to the legend of the invincible Israeli Army.

In their reports on this military parade, news agencies point out that in recent years the Egyptian press and officials have claimed that the Egyptian Army has been completely rearmed with Western weapons. But the military parade made it quite obvious that, regardless of efforts by the authorities to show American, British, Italian and French military equipment, the basic weapon of the army is the Soviet weapon. The AFP correspondent said: During the military parade I only saw 14 U.S. aircraft, while there were 90 Soviet aircraft. He concludes that the rearming of the Egyptian Army with Western weapons is a lie to which As-Sadat's administration resorts so as to realize its political aims and in an effort to justify the capitulatory course which it is following to please U.S. imperialism and Israeli Zionism.

The Cairo military parade brings back the memory of those days when the Egyptian Army was regarded as a base for the national liberation movement--the days when Egypt led the progressive forces in the Arab East. The blows which this army dealt to the Israeli aggressors in 1973 with Soviet weapons glorified the Egyptian Army.

Today, some forces are trying to turn the Egyptian Army into an instrument for the suppression of the national liberation movement, and also an obedient tool in the hands of U.S. imperialism and Israeli Zionism. As-Sadat embraces Begin, who calls for the annihilation of the Arab Palestinians. While the Israeli ambassador is watching the military parade, the Israeli aggressors are treading on the Sinai, the Golan Heights, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The Zionists are also annexing Arab Jerusalem and declaring Jerusalem their immortal capital city.

As-Sadat describes all this as "peace". But this is not peace; it is a shameful capitulation and an insult to the memory of those who fell 7 years ago while destroying the aggressors. It was in this manner that on 6 October the seventh anniversary of the October war was celebrated.

CUBAN DELEGATION STUDIES EDUCATION DURING VISIT

LD071311 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Oct 80 p 4

[TASS report under the general headline "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of party workers of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] headed by R. Espinosa Aguilera, deputy chief of the PCC Central Committee Education, Culture and Science Department, was in the Soviet Union 23 September through 3 October in accordance with a plan of interpaty ties between the CPSU and the PCC.

The delegation familiarized itself with the CPSU's experience in the sphere of party leaders ship of the development of education. It had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee Science and Educational Institutions Department, the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, the Leningradskiy Obkom, ministries and departments.

BRAZILIAN MINISTER CITED ON BRAZIL-USSR TRADE TIES

LD291453 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Sep 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report in V. Mkrtchyan "World Today" roundup: "Increased Trade"]

[Text] Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro has expressed satisfaction at the state of Soviet-Brazilian relations, primarily in the sphere of trade and the economy.

In an interview with the magazine SENHOR he stressed that trade exchange between the two countries is currently growing and becoming increasingly diverse. A specific study is being carried out into opportunities for effective cooperation in this sphere. "I believe," Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro said, "that in the sphere of trade good prospects exist for better utilization of the two countries' potential resources."

BREZHNEV SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO BRAZILIAN LEADER

LD232120 Moscow TASS in English 1714 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 23 Sep, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev sent a message to President of Brazil Joao Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo. On behalf of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and from himself personally Leonid Brezhnev conveyed to the president of Brazil and to the friendly Brazilian people sincere congratulations and the best wishes of happiness and prosperity on the occasion of Brazil's National Day, the 158th anniversary of the proclamation of independence. The message expresses the confidence that good relations and mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries will continue developing and strengthening in the interests of the Soviet and Brazilian people, in the interests of consolidation of universal peace, international detente and security.

In the reply message the president of Brazil expressed sincere gratitude for congratulations and good wishes and conveyed the best wishes to Leonid Brazhnev and the Soviet peoples.

EXCHANGE OF GREETINGS WITH NICARAGUAN LEADERS REPORTED

LD261836 Moscow TASS in English 1818 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 26 Sep, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksey Kosygin sent to the leaders of Nicaragua and the friendly Nicaraguan people their cordial congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of the country's national holiday--Independence Day.

After the victory of the people's revolution in July, the telegramme sent by the Soviet leaders says, your country embarked on the road of truly independent progressive development which opened up broad prospect for the development and strengthening of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Nicaragua in the interests of both countries for strengthening general peace and international security.

The Soviet leaders wished the heroic Nicaraguan people further successes in the rehabilitation and development of their country's economy, in the consolidation and defence of the gains of the revolution and in the implementation of the independent foreign-policy course of new Nicaragua.

The return telegramme, sent on behalf of the leaders and the people of Nicaragua, expresses gratitude for the cordial congratulations. Our country, the telegramme says, values the relations of friendship and cooperation with your great country, the relations based on mutual respect. Since the victory of our revolution on July 19 the Soviet Union has been consistently expressing its solidarity with our country. The spirit of cooperation and friendship forms the basis of the relations between our countries. On the international arena, we approach the tasks of the struggle for peace throughout the world with full responsibility, the telegramme stresses. In this struggle your country occupies a prominent position and plays a very important role. We are confident that the relations between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Nicaragua will continue to strengthen under the banner of friendship and on the basis of our mutual wish for peace and all-sided cooperation.

BREZHNEV SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO ECUADOREAN PRESIDENT

LD022304 Moscow TASS in English 1719 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 2 Oct, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev sent a congratulatory telegram to Jaime Roldos Aguilera, president of Ecuador. On behalf of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and on his own behalf, he conveyed congratulations to the president and the friendly Ecuadorean people on the occasion of the national holiday--the Day of Independence. I would like to express the hope, the telegram says, that the relations existing between our countries will further develop in the interests of the Soviet and Ecuadorean peoples, in the name of strengthening universal peace and international cooperation. In a reply telegram the president of Ecuador expressed gratitude for the congratulations and, for his part, conveyed best wishes to Leonid Brezhnev and heartfelt wishes of prosperity to the Soviet people.

BREZHNEV CABLES CONGRATULATIONS TO COSTA RICAN PRESIDENT

LD302125 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a telegram to the president of the Republic of Costa Rica, Rodrigo Carazo Odio. On behalf of the Soviet Union and on his own behalf Leonid Ilich Brezhnev conveyed to the president of the country and the friendly Costa Rican people congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of the Costa Rican national festival, Independence Day. In a telegram in reply Rodrigo Carazo Odio thanked Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for the congratulations and sent best wishes to him and the Soviet people on behalf of the Costa Rican Government and on his own behalf.

GREETINGS EXCHANGED BETWEEN BREZHNEV, URUGUAYAN PRESIDENT

LD172208 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a telegram to Aparicio Mendez, president of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, in which he conveyed greetings to the president and also wishes for happiness and prosperity to the friendly Urguayan people on the occasion of the national festival--the 155th anniversary of the declaration of the country's independence. In a telegram in reply, the Uruguayan president expressed thanks for the congratulations.

ARTICLES MARK 7 OCTOBER AS CONSTITUTION DAY

Trade Union Rights

LD071535 Moscow TRUD in Russian 5 Oct 80 p 2

[Article by V. Prokhorov, deputy chairman of the AUCCTU: "The Democratic and Humane Nature of Soviet Society"]

[Text] The date 7 October 1977 has entered our country's glorious history and become a great and joyous holiday for all Soviet people. On that date, after nationwide discussion, the USSR Supreme Soviet adopted the new USSR Constitution--the genuine charter of the era of developed socialism. It reflects in concentrated form and enshrines in legislation the major economic and sociopolitical successes achieved by the Soviet people under the Communist Party's leadership.

Consistent democracy and the expansion and deepening of that democracy determine the entire content of the fundamental law. "The USSR," Article 1 says, "is a socialist state of the whole people which expresses the will and interests of the workers, peasants and intelligentsia and the working people of all the country's nations and nationalities."

Our Constitution's distinctive feature is that it not only proclaims but guarantees Soviet people's rights and freedoms. No capitalist country gives such guarantees in its constitution.

Our country's fundamental law is a clear expression of Leninist concern for the people's good and happiness, their broad rights and freedoms and the prosperity of the Soviet motherland.

The profoundly democratic nature of our social system emerges particularly convincingly against the background of the virtual lack of rights for working people in capitalist countries. The working class in countries of the bourgeois world have to wage a daily struggle for their most vital, elementary rights, and above all for the right to work. When this struggle takes on a very large scale and begins to threaten the ruling class, then even the meager "freedoms" which are formally proclaimed are flagrantly suppressed--even, not infrequently, by the most cynical, fascist methods. And the tighter the screws of the so-called freedoms are turned with respect to working people in their own countries, the louder the fuss created by the apologists of capitalism over the totally false thesis of the "violation of human rights" in socialist countries. This malicious slander against the Communist Party and the Soviet state has not subsided since the day of the victory of Great October.

Depicting themselves as defenders of human rights in socialist countries, Western propagandists put everything in motion--blackmail, the falsification of facts, political demagoguery. The real reason for this undertaking is clear. Our opponents are making a routine attempt to blacken the reality and stifle the ideals of socialism and split the ranks of progressive forces. It is important for them to use any means to conceal the complete lack of rights for working people in their own countries and distract the attention of the broad masses from acute problems of freedom and democracy in the world of exploitation and oppression. Where the exploitation of man by man exists, in whatever form, there is not and cannot be true democracy, there is not and cannot be true freedom.

While guaranteeing the broad political and social rights of Soviet citizens, we do not conceal, but on the contrary, state openly that some of the "freedoms" which they show so much concern for in the West are not granted by our Constitution. For instance, Article 28 of the Constitution bans war propaganda in any form in the Soviet land. In our country enmity between peoples, racism, violence and amorality are not permissible. [paragraph continues]

The Soviet people, whose will is expressed in state laws too, are categorically against granting freedom of action to those who inflict damage on socialist society and on the country's security, those who in order to achieve their selfish, reactionary goals form direct ties with imperialist subversive centers and foreign counterrevolutionary organizations.

However hard the organizers of the present anti-Soviet slander campaign may try to hold forth about "human rights" under socialism, the fact remains that only a socialist society overcomes the distorted, formal and limited nature of rights and freedoms in bourgeois terms. All our victories are to a great extent the result of the fact that in the conditions of socialism a historically new type of personality has emerged--the Soviet person, who combines ideological convictions, tremendous vital energy and culture.

During the days when we are commemorating the adoption of the new Soviet Constitution--the constitution of broad sociopolitical rights and freedoms, during the days of a new upsurge in the socialist economy, the entire capitalist world is going through the latest economic crisis. It is consumed by monetary inflation, declining working people's living standards and tremendous unemployment. According to foreign press data, the number of U.S. unemployed totals about 10 million people. The number of people without work in the Common Market countries is approaching 8 million.

The socialist world lives a quite different life. Our people have not known what unemployment means for a long time. In our country the right to work is regarded not only as the opportunity to obtain some kinds of work, but as a guarantee of work corresponding to the person's level of education, qualifications and interests. The Soviet state guarantees wages commensurate with the quantity and quality of labor expended and ensures a steady increase in financial income. Thus since the 25th CPSU Congress wages have been increased for 31 million workers in nonproduction sectors of the national economy. Work payment has been increased for certain categories of workers in the coal and textile industries, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, construction, agriculture and railroad transport and in certain other sectors. By the start of the current year the average monthly wage for workers and employees, taking into account receipts from social consumption funds, reached R224.

For the first time in history, and only under socialism, labor and working people received fitting social recognition. Here respect and attention are lavished on leading workers and production innovators. Where, in what capitalist country does a lathe operator, a stonemason, a milkmaid, a tractor driver or other ordinary working person get elected to the supreme organ of state power? Nowhere.

Citizens of the socialist society are rightly proud of their socioeconomic rights. The Soviet citizen is confident that his life and health, his property, his rights, his dignity and peace and quiet are under the safe protection of the state; he gets free education and medical services, material security in old age and in the event of illness or disability.

Even the richest capitalist country--the United States--does not construct as much housing as the Soviet Union. In the 8th and 9th 5-year plans and first four years of the 10th almost 114 million people acquired well-appointed apartments in new blocks.

The period since the 25th party congress has been major sociopolitical and economic achievements. The Soviet people rightly associate them with the all-embracing, indefatigable activity of the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, personally. The Communist Party exists for the people and it serves the people. This truth is confirmed by the entire history of the Soviet state. The CPSU is the leading and directing force of Soviet society, the nucleus of its political system. The legislative enshrinement of the party's lofty role in our society in no way signifies a limitation on the independent and creative initiative of working people in the various spheres of state, economic and sociocultural building. The party determines the general prospects of the development of society and the USSR's domestic and foreign policy line, directs the activity of state and social organizations, gives a planned and scientifically substantiated shape to the Soviet people's movement along the path to communism and has the full and undivided support of the people.

An indicator of socialist people's power is the widening of the social levers governing the country, in particular, granting trade unions major rights in this sphere. Soviet trade unions, with a membership of over 128 million, are part of the system of the political organization of society and have the right of legislative initiative. The fundamental law of the state reserves for them the right to participate in the solution of political, economic and sociocultural questions and to contribute to the further development of the initative and spontaneous activity of working people and all-round development of the individual.

They see the development of social facilities and constant efforts to improve labor productivity as ways of steadily improving well-being.

The organization of socialist competition has a special place in their work. Initiative, enthusiasm and creativity are its distinguishing features: "A shock finish to the 5-year plan," "a fitting greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress." These patriotic initiatives, which arose in the labor collectives of Moscow and Leningrad, the Donbass and the Urals, are very close to the hearts of all Soviet people. Their words are not divorced from their deeds. Glad tidings come from all ends of the country. New enterprises are being commissioned ahead of schedule, millions of workers and thousands of labor collectives have already completed their 5-year plans.

Over 106 million people, or particularly all the workers in social production, are now participating in competition. An active search for new technical-economic and organizational solutions to production questions is underway in the labor competiton.

Trade unions develop technical creativity. Over 20 million workers, employees and members of the intelligentsia are now combined in the society of inventors and rationalizers and in scientific and technical societies. Forms of participation by working people in the administration of enterprise affairs such as standing works conferences have asserted themselves in life. Some 139,000 now exist in the country, and nearly 6 million workers have been elected to them.

Trade union independence under conditions of socialism blends with the consciousness and responsibility of each trade union member at the builder of a new society. Thus trade unions do not oppose society or the state, nor do they play the role of opposition force with regard to the socialist system, as occurs under conditions of capitalism.

The trade unions have been given rights, enshrined in the USSR Constitution, under state supervision in terms of the observance of law on labor protection, job security and the state of production santitation. They have a legal inspection apparatus and technical inspectorates for labor protection and legal advance bureaus, and commissions on labor protection, wages, social insurance and other commissions have been set up.

The solution of major issues--the level of wages, the length of the working day--is governed by the USSR Constitution, by the legal code on labor and by resolutions of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems and by the AUCCTU. An administration cannot dismiss a worker or employee, cannot distribute material incentive funds or resources for social and cultural measures or housing construction or determine the scale of bonuses without the prior agreement of trade unions. Trade unions have the right to permit or prohibit overtime working. And if there are leaders who react incorrectly to criticism, who violate laws, who do not fulfill the conditions of collective agreements and so forth, the trade union committee has the right, under these conditions, to ask for such a working person to be punished or dismissed from duty.

Under conditions of mature socialism, when the socialist economy is developing at an unprecedentedly accelerated pace and when its entire potential is placed at the service of man, the defensive functions of trade unions acquire increasingly clearly the nature of concern. Indeed, the concern to meet the working peoples' needs and interests is placed in the forefront both by the state and by the trade unions.

The essence of genuine people's power is expressed by real human rights and freedoms and the broad participation of the working people in administering the country's life: The unity of rights and duties and of freedom and civic responsibility, and the harmonious combination of interests of society, the collective and the individual. All this is embodied most fully in honest labor for the good of the socialist state and is one of the most important conditions for increasing social wealth.

Soviet democracy gives rise to the constantly growing political and labor activity of the masses and their most earnest participation in discussing and tackling all social and state matters. The thoughts and affairs of the people are directed toward the great Leninist party and its lofty and noble aims, which express the people's vital interests. Everything which the party plans is for the people and their welfare. This is the most vivid information that our Constitution lives and functions.

Editorial: Obligations of Workers

LD081003 Moscow TRUD in Russian 7 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Triumph of Our Democracy"]

[Excerpt] Soviet trade unions, the party's active aide and champion of its ideas, have a major role in further developing and deepening socialist democracy. The Soviet trade unions' stengthen lies in their mass nature. Some 128 million people are now united in trade unions, which V.I. Lenin called a school of management, a school of administration and a school of communism. Millions of people have passed and are passing through this school. The trade unions draw working people via local trade union organizations, factory or plant committees and standing works conferences and other social organs into the practical administration of production affairs, that is, they promote the development and deepening of democracy. [paragraph continues]

Under present-day conditions the trade unions' role in the country's economic, political, social, everyday and cultural life is growing immeasurably, and thus their rights are broadened significantly in the new USSR Constitution.

The foremost concern of our state, of the CPSU and of the Soviet trade unions is concern for people. This concern is a visible reality. During the seventies alone, over 108 million people (over 40 percent of the country's population) improved their housing conditions. In 1979, real per capita income was up 88 percent in comparison with 1965. Payments and allowances received by the population from social consumption funds increased from R41.9 million in 1965 to R110 billion in 1979, and increased per capita from R182 to R417.

On page 2 of this edition we publish the story of the Brilevs, a Zaporozhye metal worker's family, of what our Soviet way of life gives them and of the benefits guaranteed them by the USSR Constitution. But something else is clear from this example--that these benefits do not fall from the sky but are created by the labor of each of us. The more productive and high-quality our work, the richer and mightier our country and the greater the benefits that it can offer its citizens. Not only must all USSR citizens be well aware of their rights, they must also realize their duty to the country, they must understand that there can be no rights without obligations, particularly obligations to toil honestly and conscientiously.

The new USSR Constitution laid particular stress on the role of the labor collectives. The embodiment in legislation of their right to participate in tackling political, economic and social and cultural questions is conducive to the further development of the masses' creative initiative and civic activity. This activity now finds concrete expression both in the unprecedented scope of socialist competition and in the masses' participation in social planning. Experience shows how much the working people are inspired by a knowledge of their enterprise's prospects, by personal participation in production planning and in cultural and everyday construction. This helps people to see and understand graphically the connection between individual and social interests.

PRAVDA REVIEWS CHERNENKO BOOK ON PARTY, STATE APPARATUS

LD071639 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Oct 80 pp 2-3

[Editorial article: "The Important Tasks of the Party and State Apparatus"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Every day brings the 26th CPSU Congress nearer, preparations for it are making an impact on sociopolitical life throughout the country. Broad competiton has been launched everywhere for a suitable greeting of this significant date; accumulated experience is being generalized, and a quest is under way for unexploited potential. Among other problems, the improvement of the management system is of great significance. The rate of our advance, the results of social progress as a whole depend greatly on the level of organization and the efficiency of the managerial processes.

As is known, the apparatus of party and state organs is an integral part of the management system. It ensures that party and state organs are intimately linked to communists and all working people. This is an essential instrument in directing economic and cultural development and all society's affairs.

Questions connected with the apparatus' activity are extensively elucidated and creatively developed in the decisions of party congresses and plenums and in the works of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other party and government leaders. [paragraph continues]

Many aspects of this problem are profoundly elucidated in a new book by K.U. Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee (Note) (K.U. Chernenko. "Questions of the Work of the Party and State Apparatus" ["Voprosy Raboty Partiynogo i Gosudarstvennogo Apparata"]. Moscow, Politizdat, 1980). It makes a detailed analysis of the major provisions on the role, tasks and principles of the work of the apparatus of central and local organs of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

The shaping of the management apparatus of the world's first socialist state is bound up with the name of V.I. Lenin and his associates, the book notes. Vladimir Ilich said that the new socialist system's management machinery must operate accurately, efficiently and quickly. Its disorderly functioning may damage not only the interests of individuals but also impart an illusory, unreal nature to the entire business of management.

V.I. Lenin assigned to the party apparatus a very important place in the management of society. He precisely defined the status, role and significance of its main components. Although it is the nucleus of the political system of Soviet society, the party is not a substitute for state organs. It opposes petty tutelage of them. As the resolution of the eighth congress of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) states, the party must implement its decisions "through the soviet organs, WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE SOVIET CONSTITUTION. The party tries to GUIDE the activity of the soviets, but it does not replace them." This fundamental provision is also enshrined in the new basic law.

The book sets out the Leninist demands on the party and state apparatus. These are, above all, the ideological conviction and party principledness of the working people, unswerving implementation of the party's policy, the constant expansion and strengthening of ties with the masses and the all-round observance of the interests of socialism. At the same time, Lenin also noted important traits which the new management apparatus must possess: intolerance of shortcomings, self-critical assessment of the results achieved, a high standard of work, efficiency, coordination, flexibility, executive ability and ability to see things through to completion.

The first three chapters trace, step by step, the creation, development and strengthening of the party and state apparatus. They show the directions in which the quest was undertaken and a persistent struggle was waged for the creation of a skilled, economical management apparatus free from bureaucratism. This resulted, the author notes, in the establishment of a new system of leadership organs in the center and at local level. This system has stood the test of time and is constantly being improved. At every historical stage, as the tasks being solved by the party and government become more intricate, the activity of the apparatus acquires new content and becomes deeper and more diverse. Managerial personnel exercise an increasingly active influence on various spheres of social life. Not only our country but also the countries of the socialist community and the peoples following the path of struggle for freedom and independence are widely studying and implementing Lenin's ideas on management.

The party and state apparatus has to solve many tasks. Efficient, harmonious and effective work by all organs requires a definite standardization of their structure, a certain uniformity of approach to fundamental problems and to the organization of affairs in all subdivisions. This kind of unity is ensured, K.U. Chernenko says in the book, by Lenin's organizational principles for the activity of the party and state apparatus and by the Leninist work style.

The notion of mastering the Leninist work style is central to the book. And there is a particularly profound examination of the problem in Chapter Four. The Leninist style is the supreme party asset, enabling it successfully to implement the leadership of Soviet society. As the 25th party congress noted, it is a scientific, creative style which eschews subjectivism. It presupposes high exactingness toward onself and others, rules out complacency and is opposed to all manifestations of bureaucratism and formalism. It embodies strikingly and fully the revolutionary transforming spirit of Marxism-Leninism, the vast experience of the political and organizational activity of the CPSU and Soviet state and the humanism of communists whose supreme aim is to serve the working man.

The Leninist style is a complex of very important, constantly developing means, forms and methods of party and state activity which are based on the theory of scientific communism and on the Leninist principles of party and state leadership. It incorporates the sum total of the most important attributes. The mastery of this style demands a comprehensive approach. Fascination with a single, arbitrarily selected trait to the detriment of others no less important and necessary is bound to have a considerable adverse effect on practical work and reduce the efficiency of organizational activity, the author notes. Thus, business efficiency in isolation from the other integral parts of the Leninist style may become unprincipled empiricism, and collegiality may become empty logomachy; To ignore the scientific approach is to invite subjectivism, and detachment from practical tasks results in pedantic theorizing.

K.U. Chernenko describes in detail the most important features of the Leninist work style. One factor determining its content is the scientific approach. The reader's attention is particularly drawn to fundamental elements of the scientific approach such as the organic unity of theory and practice, the use of accumulated experience, the careful analysis of objective processes in social and economic life and the planning of work, a comprehensive approach to the matter and the enhancement of the role of information as an effective instrument of leadership.

There is a wide-ranging examination of the practice of the party apparatus' preparation of the decisions being taken. The choice of the only correct, scientifically substantiated solution, as confirmed by life and daily practice, is truly the art of party work strategy and tactics. Therefore the CPSU seeks to ensure that in all leading party components important practical actions are preceded by a comprehensive study of the problem and an investigation of the underlying causes of phenomena on the basis of modern scientific achievements. The party demands that every decision be made after careful consideration, reasoning and substatiation.

In implementing this instruction party committees have done a great deal in recent years to improve the quality of decisions. But, apart from generalizing experience, the author dwells too on certain shortcomings which still exist. In particular, one encounters even now many resolutions--the book says--which have been prepared hurriedly, which abound with general appeals and which fail to fully define the deadline and those responsible for the fulfillment of projected measures. There are still instances of party committees passing resolutions without taking into account previous resolutions, thus basically repeating earlier recommendations and failing to introduce any new elements.

The entire activity of our party and state is characterized by revolutionary scope whose properties are the breadth, scale and depth of transformations and the participation in them of vast masses of working people. The CPSU constantly seeks to augment this scope and scientific arsenal on the basis of organization and business efficiency. In fact the most correct solution and best laid plan will not get off the ground if it is not followed by efficient organizational work. "Striving for party efficiency," the book stresses, "means doing everything to eliminate the gulf between words and actions, futile project-mania, speechifying and endless discussions of the obvious and promoting both in leading party organs and in primary party organizations efficient organization and the ability to stir and lead the masses and get things done.

"Communist efficiency has nothing in common with too much narrow practicality and an uninspired, down-to-earth approach, which make it impossible to rise above the tasks of the moment. The party values communists' ability to take a long-term view, to concentrate efforts on the main directions, to save time--their own and that of their comrades--and to free themselves from the power of 'current routine concerns,' giving themselves, as Lenin advised, the opportunity to 'think quietly about work as a WHOLE.' The absence of these qualities," the author concludes, "can reduce to naught the success of any important cause."

In the cultivation of the best features of communist efficiency a special role is assigned to criticism and self-criticism. They help to rectify errors in good time and to forestall serious blunders and omissions, they strengthen the leaders' ties with the masses and increase their mutual exactingness in the interests of the common cause. The wide development of principled criticism and self-criticism is a sign of the political health of a party orgnization and its correct understanding of its duty to the party and people. Criticism is effective when it is well substantiated and principled, accurately directed and of a businesslike and constructive nature, reflecting an interest in successfully overcoming difficulties and rapidly eliminating shortcomings. It develops most fully, K.U. Chernenko concludes, where communists are aware that there can be no true democracy without firm discipline and high sense of responsibility in each person for the common fulfillment of decisions taken.

The book examines in detail the essence and significance of collective party and state leadership, which ensues from the principle of democratic centralism, on the basis of which the entire political system of the mature socialist society is organized, operates and develops. The CPSU was the first working class party to make this principle--the supreme leadership principle--a necessary condition of the work of party and soviet organs. Its merits, strengths and viability have been tried and tested at various stages of activity and in various historical conditions. An important condition ensuring truly collective party and state leadership is the steady development of socialist democracy. At the same time, everyone knows Lenin's instructions to the effect that it is necessary to establish in the most precise fashion the personal responsibility of each person for a defined, strictly and accurately delimited task of section of work.

Attention is drawn to those pages in the book which discuss monitoring and verification of execution. Monitoring is regarded as a concrete manifestation of the broad masses' revolutionary creativity, as a most important form of their involvement in the administration of the socialist state, as an effective means of inculcating a sense of responsibility for the destiny of society. It is stressed that monitoring must be public and current, it must be effective. Here the main purpose, as V.I. Lenin taught, is not so much to expose culprits as to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of adopted decisions and directives, to act in good time to prevent errors and shortcomings and to give practical assistance in improving matters.

The author notes that the practice of many party committees convincingly indicates a profound, creative improvement in verification of what happens in practice. Cases wherein monitoring amounts to formal checks, excessive harassment of workers and the search only for negative aspects and negative features are being eradicated increasingly decisively. Apparatus workers responsible for monitoring are today faced above all with the task of "digging down" to the heart of the matter, carefully collecting all that is positive, finding the roots and causes of shortcomings and helping eliminate them. "The distinguishing feature of recent years," K.U. Chernenko notes, "is the fact that leading party organs are more and more frequently verifying the status of the fulfillment of party decisions comprehensively. The party demands the resolute renunciation of the fallacious style of numerous superficial, formal checks, which, unfortunately, have still not been eradicated in certain organizations."

The book also draws attention to other shortcomings which occur in this matter. Sometimes the apparatus' attention is focused not on organizing the execution of party and government directives and its own decisions, but on elaborating numerous measures and preparing all kinds of lists and accounts. In some places questions are dealt with not according to the resolutions in whose fulfillment intervention is needed, but according to those whose execution schedule is running out, although the situation is favorable. Briefings on the fulfillment of decisions often lack profound analysis of the state of affairs; they enumerate measures but do not indicate in concrete terms what has actually been done and what is the end result.

"We need the kind of monitoring," the author says, summing up the results of research into the problem, "which educates, which stimulates creative thought, makes people seek ways of tirelessly moving forward, brings work up to the level of the highest achievements of science, technology and production and helps people to take a long-term view of our creative activity."

The book reveals the party's multifaceted work in the selection, education and placement of cadres and the strengthening of the party and state apparatus. Today, the author notes, practically the entire leadership of party organs consists of people with higher education. By the beginning of this year 99.5 percent of Communist Party Central Committee and kraykom and obkom secretaries had higher education, including more than 71 percent with engineering, technical and agricultural education. Some 99.3 percent of gorkom and raykom secretaries have higher education, including 60 percent who are specialists in the national economy. The level of training of the Soviet and economic apparatus workers has improved considerably.

The party is implementing consistently in practice Lenin's instructions on appointing workers to the administrative apparatus "from among ordinary workers and peasants, amongst whom a mass of talents are to be found--administrative and organizational talents."

The guarantee of the successful activity of the party and state apparatus is the all-around strengthening of its ties with the broadest masses. One form of these ties is work with working people's letters. The party, the book notes, preserves and augments the Leninist traditions of an attentive, careful, benevolent attitude toward statements and proposals, requests and complaints.

The book includes the principle put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the all-union conference of party workers to the effect that work with letters means not simply reading them or sending them to the appropriate destinations: It presupposes a profound analysis and the generalization of the questions raised by the working people in these documents.

Work with letters has been elevated to the level of one of the most important sectors of party activity. Many questions arising from the working people's proposals and advice have found practical embodiment in decisions adopted by the party and government and by local party and state organs.

The effectiveness of work with letters can and must be even higher, K.U. Chernenko stresses. There are reserves for improving it, since there are still many shortcomings and manifestations of formalism and bureaucracy in this matter. In some places working people's letters are still regarded as purely personal appeals. Cases occur where applicants appeal repeatedly to local bodies, but without results. This work must be improved in every way.

The book analyzes in detail questions of organizing the reception of citizens at party and state organs and of organizing work with documents. It reflects the multifaceted work of party organs in the leadership of economic and cultural development.

The book's profound content and very rich factual material, including previously unpublished documents, provide an opportunity to comprehend the tremendous role of the party and state apparatus in the life of socialist society and will undoubtedly promote the development of creative thinking among communists and all our cadres and the quest for ways and means of improving work quality in the course of preparing for the 26th CPSU Congress and in the successful implementation of the tasks facing us in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

OBITUARY OF UKRAINIAN CP OBKOM CHIEF VASLYAYEV PUBLISHED

LD071503 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Oct 80 p 3

[Excerpts] Vladimir Aleksandrovich Vaslyayev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP's Nikolayevskiy Obkom, died 4 October 1980 in his 57th year after a long and serious illness.

V.A. Vaslyayev was born in January 1924 in the settlement of Lozovaya-Pavlovka in Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast's Kadiyevskiy Rayon.

[Signed] L.I. Brezhnev, Yu. V. Andropov, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, A.P. Kirilenko, A.N. Kosygin, A. Ya. Pelshe, M.A. Suslov, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, M.S. Gorbachev, P.N. Demichev, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, M.S. Solomentsev, I.V. Kapitonov, V.I. Dolgikh, M.V. Zimyanin, K.V. Rusakov, N.A. Petrovichev, M.P. Georgadze, A.F. Vatchenko, G.I. Vashchenko, I.A. Gerasimov, B.V. Kachura, A.P. Lyashko, I.A. Mozgovoy, I.Z. Sokolov, V.A. Sologub, A.A. Titarenko, V.V. Fedorchuk, V.F. Dobrik, A.S. Kapto, Ye. V. Kachalovskiy, Yu. A. Kolomiyets, Ya. P. Pogrebnyak, N.P. Zemlyanoy, V.A. Vasilyev, V.A. Demyanov, F.F. Zayvyy, A.G. Zakharchenko.

Ukrainian Announcement

AU061015 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers with deep sorrow announce that, following a grave and long illness, Vladimir Aleksandrovich Vaslyayev, loyal son of the Communist Party, CPSU Central Committee candidate member, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee member and Nikolayevskiy Obkom first secretary, died on 4 October 1980 at the age of 56.

Today Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary; Vatchenko, Lyashko, Mozgovoy, Sokolov, Titarenko, Fedorchuk, Kolomiyets and Pogrebnyak, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo members and candidate members, in the Kiev city hospital paid last respects to Vladimir Aleksandrovich Vaslyayev, CPSU Central Committee candidate member, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee member and Nikolayevskiy Obkom first secretary, who died after a grave and long illness. They expressed condolences to the family and relatives of the deceased. Wreaths were laid on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers. Vladimir Aleksandrovich Vaslyayev will be buried on 6 October 1980 in the city of Nikolayev.

RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM EXAMINES WORK OF LOCAL SOVIETS

LD071215 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 4 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] An RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session was held 3 October. The question of the work of Irkutskaya Oblast's local soviets to further strengthen state and labor discipline and improve the utilization of manpower resources was examined. The report was delivered by Irkutskiy Oblispolkom Chairman A. Ye. Sokolov.

The presidium noted the definite work carried out by the oblast's local soviets in the light of the decisions of the 25th party congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the instructions and recommendations voiced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev during his visit to Irkutsk in 1978. Measures are being implemented to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU resolution "On Further Strengthening Labor Discipline and Reducing Cadre Turnover in the National Economy" and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium resolution "On Soviets' Tasks To Further Strengthen State and Labor Discipline and Improve the Utilization of Manpower Resources." In particular, more attention has begun to be paid to monitoring and coordinating the activity of enterprises, institutions and organizations to utilize manpower resources, and the causes of cadre turnover have begun to be studied more profoundly. Work to increase labor collectives' role in strengthening discipline and creating the conditions for highly productive work is being carried out in conjunction with trade union organs.

The local soviets have increased the attention paid to questions of ensuring comprehensive economic and social development on the territories under their jurisdiction, to the fulfillment of plans for the construction of apartment blocs and social and cultural facilities, to improving working conditions and to raising the standard of consumer services. At the same time the oblast's local soviets are not analyzing profoundly the reasons for failure to meet plan targets. In a number of instances no principled assessment is made of instances of the violation of state and labor discipline. Questions of improving the utilization of manpower resources and reducing cadre turnover are only rarely submitted for discussion by the soviets.

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium ordered the Irkutskiy Oblispolkom and all the oblast's local soviets to intensify their monitoring of the utilization of manpower resources in all enterprises and in institutions and organizations, to increase the responsibility of soviet and economic organs' leaders in resolving these issues, to discuss them more often at soviet sessions and meetings of ispolkoms and standing commissions and to improve the organizations of work to fulfill the adopted decision.

The resolution adopted orders RSFSR local soviets to devise and implement additional measures to strengthen state and labor discipline and make efficient use of worktime in associations, enterprises and organizations. They must step up organizational work to mobilize working people to successfully fulfill the state plans for 1980 and the 5-year plan as a whole and ensure active participation by the soviets in the nationwide movement for a fitting greeting of the 26th CPSU Congress. The session also discussed the question of considering the recommendations of RSFSR Supreme Soviet standing commissions and the appeals of soviet deputies in the RSFSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry. The report was delivered by Minister V.S. Konarygin. The presidium noted that the ministry is still poorly implementing the measures elaborated in accordance with the commissions' recommendations and deputies' appeals to improve labor productivity, make rational use of raw material resources and improve the situation in capital construction. There was examination of the question of progress in fulfilling the plan for organizing work to bring RSFSR legislation into line with the USSR and RSFSR constitutions, on which the report was delivered by RSFSR Justice Minister V.M. Blinov, and certain other questions. Appropriate resolutions were adopted.

The following took part in discussing the questions on the agenda: O.P. Kolchina, A.A. Basiyev, Kh. Kh. Bokov, L.A. Borisov, F.M. Kulikov, I. Ye. Namsinov, F.V. Sultanov and N.O. Tereshchenko.

The session was conducted by M.A. Yasnov, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

VIKTOR KAPITANCHUK TRIAL OPENS IN MOSCOW 8 OCTOBER

LD080842 Moscow TASS in English 0726 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 8 Oct,TASS--TASS correspondent Matvey Belov writes: Trial in open court in the criminal case of Viktor Kapitanchuk has opened in the Moscow City Court today. The 35 year old Viktor Kapitanchuk, who worked as head of a laboratory of the All-Russian Artistic Scientific-Restoration Centre (Moscow), is charged with anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda with the aim of weakening Soviet power. He is charged with systematically producing, multiplying and distributing materials in 1975-1979 containing slanderous fabrications calumniating the Soviet state and public system. Kapitanchuk distributed the materials not only in the territory of the Soviet Union, but also abroad, by illegally sending them abroad with the assistance of foreigners hostile to the USSR. Sanctions of part one of Article 70 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, under which Kapitanchuk is accused, provide for a penalty of up to seven years of deprivation of freedom with the possible subsequent internal exile for a term of up to five years.

STOCKHOLM CITES REPORT ON ESTONIAN STUDENT PROTEST

LD041424 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1130 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Students in the capital of Estonia, Tallinn, have demonstrated on two occasions in the past week, opposition sources have reported to TT [Swedish News Agency]. According to these reports, 2,000 youths are supposed to have marched through Tallinn, most recently yesterday, demanding better conditions in the schools and freedom for their country. The police arrested 150 of them but they were later released.

OIL MINISTER MALTSEV VIEWS PERFORMANCE IN LIGHT OF ANNIVERSARY

LD031435 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Sep 80 p 1

[PRAVDA correspondent interview with N. A. Maltsev, USSR minister of the petroleum industry, pegged to the All-Union Petroleum and Gas Industry Workers' Day: "Conquerors of the Earth's Resources"]

[Text] Petroleum and gas--very valuable chemical raw materials, high-quality sources of energy--greatly determine the efficiency of social production and the pace at which productive forces develop. For several years now our country has occupied a leading place in the world for the extraction of "black gold." The gas industry has been building up its potential intensively. The entire system of petroleum and gas extraction and supply is being broadened and improved. A PRAVDA correspondent asked N. A. Maltsev, USSR minister of the petroleum industry to give an account of the successes at which the workers of these very important sectors have arrived on their profession's red-letter day.

"In comparison with 1975," the minister said, "the extraction of petroleum and gas condensate during this, the final year of the 5-year plan will have increased by over 115 million tons while that of gas will be 146 billion cubic meters greater. The volume of construction and installation work carried out by collectives of the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises during the first 4 years of the present 5-year plan has increased by 40 percent against the corresponding period of last 5-year plan.

This year the national economy will receive over 600 million tons of petroleum and gas condensate and 435 billion cubic meters of gas. Over 1 million tons of petroleum and gas condensate and over 4 billion cubic meters of gas have already been extracted above the plan. Behind these bare figures is the selfless labor of several generations of geologists and of many thousands of construction workers, oilmen and gas industry workers. Particular stress should be laid on the enormous contribution of West Siberia's workers to the stepping up of petroleum and gas extraction. However, the opening up of new deposits makes it necessary to range increasingly far from the base cities and workers' settlements. The measures adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers to intensify the construction of housing, consumer establishments and highways in the regions of the West Siberian petroleum and gas complex are evidence of the party's and government's great concern for the further development of the petroleum and gas industry and for the people developing the region.

The gasfields of Turkemenia, Uzbekistan, the Ukraine and other regions of the country are being constantly improved by increasing the technical standard of production, by introducing advanced methods for increasing the yield from strata and by opening up new deposits.

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum on convening the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee resolution on precongress socialist competition have formed the basis of the labor collectives' organizational and political work.

Many collectives have adopted stepped-up pledges. First to do this among the gas workers were the collectives of the Turkmengazprom, Orenburggazprom, Ukrgazprom and Nadymgazprom associations; first among construction workers were the Megionnefteprom stroy Trust, and the Sibkomplektomontazh and Sibzhilstroy associations; and first among oilmen were the Yuganskneftegaz, Bashneft and Grozneft associations.

About 1,000 enterprises, organizations and teams in the petroleum industry have already reported the fulfillment of the 5-year plan target. More than 900 gas industry collectives have fulfilled the 5-year plan targets ahead of schedule. Over 30,000 petroleum and gas industry enterprise construction workers have completed the 5-year plan.

While paying due tribute to the successes one cannot ignore the omissions. Not all the enterprises and organizations are meeting set plans or supplementary targets for petroleum and gas extraction. Casinghead gas resources have not been fully utilized. A large quantity of valuable liquid hydrocrabons is being left unextracted from the gas. There is a lag in construction work and in the commissioning of production capacities, housing and highways.

Petroleum, gas and construction workers are faced with ambitious work in the 11th 5-year plan. We can see the solution to this task in the development of highly productive processes based on new machinery and methods, in a higher degree of organization, in a strengthening of methodological and labor discipline, in an all-round improvement of the quality of work and production efficiency and in the application of new technical solutions in providing oil and gasfields with ancillary facilities.

Creative, selfless labor by the many thousands of workers who make up the collectives of the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises, of the Ministry of the Gas Industry and of the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry is the guarantee that the lofty targets will be reached. The workers of our sectors of industry will spare no effort and do their utmost to greet the 26th CPSU Congress fittingly.

PROBLEMS IN EXPLOITING ECONOMIC WEALTH OF ARCTIC AREA EXAMINED

SK031339 Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0710 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Report by Magadan journalist Tamara Smolina: "The Arctic and Its Problems"]

[Excerpts] The environment of the north is severe, but it is here in the Artic zone where most of our vast wealth is concentrated. This is where oil, gas, tin, tungsten, gold, diamonds and coal can be found. The Northern Sea route plays a major role in exploiting the natural resources of the north. The mighty icebreaking fleet has extended navigation to the northern seas.

Two months ago a vessel with a scientific expedition on board left Arkhangelsk. Heading the expedition was Academician Abel Gezevich Aganbegyan, director of the Economics and Organization of Industrial Production Institute of the Siberian Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The prominent scientists and specialists spent approximately 2 weeks studying prospects for developing the economy of the Chukotskiy Autonomous [as heard] Okrug, which is celebrating its 50th anniversary this year.

When the participants in the expedition gathered in Magadan and summed up the results of their work, they discovered they had sailed 7,600 kilometers by sea and had flown more than 10,000 kilometers by plane and helicopter. They used all forms of transportation. During their travels they met with miners from Norilsk, oilmen from Tyumen, diamond miners from Yakut, geologists from Chukotka, reindeer breeders and fishermen. The data obtained are yet to be studied and discussed.

The scientists met with executive party workers, managers of organizations and journalists at the oblast party committee headquarters in Magadan. Academician Aganbegyan told them of the party and government's concern over development of the northern region of the country. This is partly what he said:

[Begin Aganbegyan recording] Interest in the problems of the Arctic zone is systematically growing. The Arctic zone, together with the shelf of the Arctic seas, composes 40 percent of USSR territory. Taking into account that the (?geological) structure of this territory is peculiar, it seems that 40 percent and maybe even 50 percent of all mineral resources lie in this area.

Considering those resources which we already know about and are now exploring, in maybe 20 years the amount of mineral wealth found may increase 8-10 times, much more than what we thought we had. We have to very actively prepare ourselves for this. [end recording]

Academician Aganbegyan stressed the need to adopt a purposeful complex program to acquire the natural resources of the north. The geologists of Magadanskaya Oblast are exploring for tin, a metal in short supply. However, the known (Prokokayevskiy) tin ore deposits are still not being exploited. The fault in this case lies with the Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy. The Ministry of the Petroleum Industry is showing more drive by beginning to develop deposits of yet unconfirmed quantities. There are numerous such occurrences in the history of (Zolotaya Kolyma) and the risk has always paid off.

Academician Aganbegyan cited a number of criticisms. It is obvious that energy must be developed more quickly. However, in the construction of (Bilidovskoy) atomic station great shortcomings were permitted and it is not being utilized to its full capacity. Its power transmission lines were not extended to the remote areas where it was necessary to build diesel stations and bring in costly fuel. To sum up the situation, 1 kilowatt-hour costs 30 kopecks. The (Severnaya Siyaniye) floating station is being poorly used. Chukotka is being opened without roads. The only route, Egvekinot to (Usin), could be linked with Pevek and Bilbino and the Port of Pevek could operate all year round. There is no concentration of heavy ice here.

The participants in the expedition were interested in the question of securing cadres, the problems of mechanization of production, supplies of technical materials and the construction of a powerful construction base in the northeast. The scientists' conclusions will bear important significance when compiling plans for the 11th 5-Year Plan.

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES GEORGIAN MEETING ON ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

LD061155 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 11 Sep 80 pp 1-2

[GRUZINFORM report: "At the Georgian CP Central Committee: Fulfilling the 5-Year Plan Is a Matter of Honor for Every Communist and Every Worker"]

[Excerpts] The results of the work done in the first 8 months of the current year and the tasks involved in ensuring the unconditional fulfillment of this year's plan and the 5-year plan as a whole were discussed at an enlarged session of the Georgian CP Central Committee Bureau. Obkom, gorkom and raykom secretaries; leaders of ministries, departments, large production associations, enterprises, construction projects and scientific establishments; and representatives of the press, radio and television were invited to the session.

A report on the results of the implementation of the repbulic's social and economic development plan in the first 8 months of the year was delivered by N.A. Chitanava, first deputy chairman of the Georgian Council of Ministers.

The session was addressed by G.V. Kolbin, second secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, and Z.A. Pataridze, chairman of the Georgian Council of Ministers.

The results of the enlarged session were summed up by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

Analyzing What Has Been Done

While justly proud of their successes, the republic's working people are not allowing themselves to be carried away by what has been achieved. The party teaches us not to rest on our laurels but to multiply successes and to spot shortcomings and persistently strive to overcome them. This was an injunction of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) and June (1980) plenums, referred to by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in his speech at the Alma-Ata ceremony marking the 60th anniversary of the Kazakh SSR and the Kazakhstan CP.

But, as was pointed out at the joint session, the necessary work rate has still not been achieved everywhere. Many enterprises, including all-union enterprises, have recently allowed a sharp drop to occur in the work rate, failed to fulfill state targets and are not producing the prescribed range of goods in full. Work is well behind schedule at such plants as the Rustavi metallurgical and chemical plants, the Tbilisi machine-tool plant, the Tsentrolit plant, the Zetafoni Gruzkabel plant, the Batumi electromechanical plant, the Tskhinvali Elektrovibromashinaa plant, the Kvaisi lead and zinc ore administration, and at practically all construction materials industry enterprises.

The increase in the number of enterprises behind schedule has had a considerable impact on the republic's overall economic development indicators and has created difficulties in the fulfillment of the stepped-up socialist pledges adopted for the 5-year plan's final year. A gap has developed between the planned and actual rate of the increase in production, labor productivity and other indicators determining production efficiency.

It was pointed out that even now, when the year is almost at its end, there are enterprises still resorting to amending plan targets downward, preordaining a reduction in the already excessively low rate of prodcution increase. These enterprises' leaders are failing to look ahead and lay a foundation for the 11th 5-Year Plan, planning instead to start it at a low work rate.

LENIN KOLKHOZ BECOMES MAJOR MEAT SUPPLIER

LD071509 [Editorial Report] Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian on 3 October 1980 publishes on page 2 under the rubric "Attention: Interesting Experience" a 1,200-word Odessa dispatch from TASS correspondent L. Novitskaya under the headline "The Private Plot as the Kolkhoz's Partner." Novitskaya describes how "business cooperation with the rural population's private plots has made it possible for the Lenin Kolkhoz in Savranskiy Rayon to become a major meat supplier in the Black Sea area." There follows a commentary by Odesskiy Obkom Secretary A.T. Taranenko on the Odesskaya Oblast experience. He outlines the organizational work involved in introducing cooperation with private plot holders and describes the relationship between the public sector and private plot holders and the main advantages of cooperation, which is "important as an auxiliary source for supplementing meat resources."

BRIEFS

MAGADAN AIRPORT WORK--Reconstruction of the Magadan airport runway is in progress. In the past week work has begun on the high-speed taxiway. A meeting of the oblast staff for this project noted shortcomings in the progress of construction of public utilities. According to the chief of the capital construction department of the Magadan united aviation detachment there is a shortage of bulldozers and transport vehicles and things are particularly bad as regards the availability of graders. Requests have been made for delivery of at least two bulldozers in order to complete planned work before the onset of winter frosts. Work however will continue in winter as extensive work must be done on the peripheral safety strip and the safety shoulder amounting to about 50,000 cubic meters of soil. [Magadan Domestic Service in Russian 0755 GMT 24 Sep 80 OW]

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 7 OCT

LD080420 [Editorial Report] The following is a complication of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 7 October. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Ten out of the 12 rayons in Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast have fulfilled the annual plan for the sale of grain to the state; 85 million poods, considerably above the plan, have been dispatched to the state's granaries by Severo-Kazakhstanskaya. The sale of grain is continuing, and the oblast has grown an abundant harvest. On average each hectare yields over 18 quintals of grain. This is a good result for arid steppe conditions. The farms of the Romitan Oasis in Bukharskaya Oblast have grown the most plentiful harvest during the entire history of the cultivation of the Kyzylkum: 52 quintals of cotton per hectare. They will be the first in the republic to cope with the annual task for cottonpicking in these areas. (0100 GMT)

In Uzbekistan, 200,000 tons of cotton are arriving at the procurement points every day. In the first month of the harvest 3 million tons were gathered. (0200 GMT)

Azerbaijan cottongrowers report fulfillment of their socialist pledges this morning: 850,000 tons of cotton have been dispatched to the procurement centers. This is over 200,000 tons above the plan. Cottonpicking is continuing. (0500 GMT)

Belorussian farmers are picking sugar beet in difficult weather conditions. The sugar beets occupy more than 50,000 hectares. Processing enterprises are taking it in around the clock. The farmers intend to send 1.25 million tons for processing. (0900 GMT)

WEATHER, FARMING CONDITIONS IN LATE SEPTEMBER REPORTED

LD071557 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 4 Oct 80 p 1

[Report by agrometeorologist S. Malikova under the rubric "The USSR Hydrometeorological Center Reports": "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] Over the greater part of the USSR's European territory the weather has been cold. The average temperature in the past 10 days was 2-4 degrees below normal. Over most of the Baltic area, in northwest Belorussia, western and eastern parts of the Ukraine, the southern part of the Central Region, the northeast Volga-Vyatka Region and most parts of the Volga Region and North Caucasus Region there were 11-30 mm of precipitation over the period. Heavy rain fell in the Central-Chernozem Region and the Urals.

North of a line joining Leningrad, Moscow, Ryazan, Saransk, Yoshkar-Ola, Izhevsk and Perm winter grain crops stopped vegetating 10-15 days earlier than usual. The crops were in the tillering phase. Over the remaining part of the USSR's European territory, except for Moldavia, southern parts of the Ukraine, the North Caucasus and the lower Volga Regions, winter crops were developing slowly because of the cold weather. Plants had tillered or were in the shooting and third-leaf phase. The potato harvest is nearly over in the North-West and Central regions, in Estonia and other places.

The weather remained cool in the Transcaucasus, most days were favorable for harvesting.

In farming areas of West Siberia and in northern oblasts of Kazakhstan the first half of the period was mild. There was a sharp drop in temperature at the end of the period with night ground frost (minus 1-minus 6) nearly everywhere. There was little precipitation in most parts. Winter crops sown in August and at the beginning of September are tillering, later sowings being in the shooting and third-leaf phase. Conditions for harvesting spring-sown grain crops in East Siberia improved.

FARMING PAPER REPORTS ON FODDER PROCUREMENT, PROBLEMS

LD071605 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 3 Oct 80 p 1

[Agronomist N. Skorolupov "Agricultural Review": "Maximum Output at the Fodder Shops"]

[Summary] Fodder shops are working nonstop in Stavropolskiy Kray ensuring that animals get processed and balanced feed. The manufacture of pellets and granules from mixed fodder and the thermochemical treatment and ensiling of straw are very effective. "Manufactured fodder provides a sure way of replenishing forage stocks." Full use is being made of this reserve in the Ukraine, Belorussia and Krasnodarskiy Kray.

Fodder shops operating all the year round are an essential element in the intensification of livestock raising.

Not all farms have bothered to provide fodder shops in operation or ready for operation with a constant supply of the requisite raw material, above all straw. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Chelyabinskaya Oblast have procured 219,000 tons of straw, only 20 percent of the plan, yet it has been cleared from only 55 percent of the threshed area. Farms in Pskovskaya and Kalininskaya oblasts, Mariyskaya ASSR and the East Siberia and Far East regions have laid in less straw than planned. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Estonia, Tadzhikistan and Belorussia are making poor use of this important reserve for replenishing forage stocks.

"What about stocks of other types of fodder? According to USSR Central Statistical Administration information, the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes, interfarm enterprises and other state farms have procured 53.7 million tons of hay (70 percent of the target), 67.5 million tons of cured hay (97 percent), 144.8 million tons of silage (55 percent), 6.6 million tons of grass meal and other artificially dehydrated green fodder (88 percent) and 8.56 million tons of straw (78 percent).

"Rural workers in the RSFSR, Lithuania, Azerbaijan and Uzbekistan have overfilled the cured hay procurement target; nearly all the straw has been cleared in the Ukraine, while this work is already finished in Armenia; the first cut of sown and natural grass has been completed in the Soviet Baltic republics, in Georgia, Kirgizia and Tadzhikistan, and farmers in Moldavia have laid in more hay than planned.

"Agricultural workers have all they need to make full use of reserves for replenishing forage stocks and using every kilogram of fodder to full advantage. These reserves must be utilized at all costs."

SEVERO-KAZAKHSTANSKAYA OBLAST COPES WITH GRAIN DELIVERY

LD071032 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Summary] "Grain production in Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast has been developing vigorously. This enabled the oblast in the 10th 5-Year Plan to fulfill the national economic plan for the sale of grain to the state every year. This year the oblast has obtained the republic's highest yields of ear crops--more than 18 quintals per hectare, and in a number of rayons 19-23 quintals. Taking into account the existing possibilities, the oblast's farm laborers have developed the struggle to give the motherland as much high quality grain as possible, particularly valuable and durum varieties of wheat."

Despite the complex weather conditions, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast farmers harvested the crop in an organized manner and at high rates. They have attained a great success. "The 1980 national economic plan for the sale of grain to the state has been prefulfilled." Above-plan grain deliveries are continuing in the oblast, particularly in Moskovskiy, Bishkulskiy, Bulayevskiy, Vozvyshenskiy, Leninskiy, Sergeyevskiy, Sovetskiy, Timiryazevskiy and other rayons.

KAZAKHSTAN: KUNAYEV TOURS OBLASTS, VISITS FARMS

AU031757 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Unattributed report: "Among Semirechye Farm Laborers"]

[Text] At Panfilovskiy Rayon farms in Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblast, which are the main producers of seed corn in the republic, grain gathering and procurement are in full swing. Having obtained good yields under complex weather conditions, Panfilovskiy Rayon laborers are doing their best to complete the harvest with credit and to contribute their worthy part toward another Kazakhstan 1 billion-pood crop. The rates of operation are higher than last year. The rayon has already fulfilled the 5-year plan for corn delivery. The best farmers have this year obtained 150 and more quintals of grain per hectare.

Comrade Kunayev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, visited the rayon. At the kolkhoz named after the 40th October anniversary, he familiarized himself with experiences in employing new Khersonets-200 combines and other harvest equipment, and with quality-standardized [konditsionnaya] technology of corn growing. Socialist Labor Hero Golovatskiy, kolkhoz chairman and USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, acted as a guide. Comrade Kunayev spoke to team leaders: Socialist Labor Hero Niyazeva; Bakhtayev, recipient of a Kazakh SSR state prize; and other farmers, machine operators and specialists.

At the Kirov Kolkhoz, he visited a complex for cattle fattening. While inspecting a sheep breeding complex, he spoke to Ustim Musrabekova, recipient of a prize named after the Leninist Komsomol, and leader of a Komsomol brigade. At the Kalinin Kolkhoz and at the (Saktalskiy) grain procurement center, he inquired about labor organization in farming, stockbreeding and fodder procurement.

A conference of farm managers and farm party organization secretaries was held in Panfilov. I am pleased to note, Comrade Kunayev said in his speech, that the rayon has already coped with all major 5-year targets for farm development. It has become a school disseminating advanced experience in the production of corn seeds and in intensive cattle fattening. At the same time it is necessary to persistently look for new reserves and ways to further develop the economy. This was particularly emphasized by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in his speeches at Alma-Ata celebrations on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Kazakh SSR and the Kazakh Communist Party. It is necessary to multiply the accumulated valuable experience, to make even more effective use of it in order to increase the production and deliveries of grain for seeds, meat--including poultry--as well as milk and other produce. While developing socialist competitions in honor of the 25th CPSU Congress, it is highly important to carefully prepare for cattle wintering, to carry out on time fall plowing and other operations in the fields and at stockbreeding farms.

Comrade Kunayev emphasized that the accountability and election campaign in party organizations should help further improve organizational and political work among the working people. Comrade Kunayev's speech was listened to with great attention.

Participating in the conference proceedings were Shevchecnko, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau member; (Kusainov), Taldy-Kurganskiy Obkom first secretary; and (Kurganskiy), oblispolkom chairman.

On the same day in Alma-Atainskaya Oblast Comrade Kunayev inspected the (Pugatinskiy) Sovkhoz in Chilikskiy Rayon and the Uygurskiy Rayon association for cattle fattening. He spoke to workers, farm managers and specialists. At the rayon center, Chundzha, he familiarized himself with village construction, services and amenities. On the oblast tour he was accompanied by Aukhadiyev, Alma-Atinskiy Obkom first secretary, and Dorokhov, oblispolkom chairman.

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES TBILISI MEETING OF GEORGIAN AKTIV

LD021217 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 18 Sep 80 pp 1-2

[GRUZINFORM report: "Raise Higher the Banner of Competition, Georgian Livestock Raisers: From a Meeting of the Republic Party and Economic Aktiv"]

[Excerpts] A meeting of the republic party and economic aktiv was held in Tbilisi on 16 September and was devoted to the presentations of high awards and determining the tasks for the coming winter in the light of the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the celebrations for the 60th anniversary of the Kazakh SSR and the Kazakhstan CP.

A careful analysis of the state of livestock raising in the republic, with business-like efficiency, the elaboration of new measures for the sector's further development and for a fitting greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th Georgian CP Congress--these were the main topics characterizing the party and economic aktiv meeting.

Livestock raising is a very important sphere of agriculture, it was pointed out at the meeting, and it is the lofty aim and honorable duty of all Georgian livestock raisers to preserve their right to call themselves winners of the all-union labor competition among livestock farmworkers and to consolidate and augment the successes achieved.

The meeting was opened by Z.A. Pataridze, chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, delivered a speech at the party and economic aktiv meeting.

YEPISHEV ADDRESSES ARMY PERSONNEL ON PRECONGRESS TALKS

LD071439 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Oct 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "With the Full Force of Ideological Influence"]

[Excerpts] A conference of chiefs of agitprop sections of political directorates of branches of the armed services, military districts, groups of forces and fleets, of district, group and fleet newspaper editors and of district, group and fleet officers' mess chiefs took place from 1-3 October in the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army.

The conference was opened by Army General A. Yepishev, chief, Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

Army General A. Yepishev, chief, Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, spoke at the meeting. He observed that ideological, political and educational work is one of the indispensable conditions and means for solving all tasks of domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and Soviet state and for defending the socialist fatherland. By implementing the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the party Central Committee, contained in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum and in his address in Alma-Ata, commanders, political organs and communists of the army and navy are perfecting the multifaceted process of educating Soviet servicemen and are continuing to devise and master in practice important promising trends in party and political work. We are approaching the 26th CPSU Congress with a clear consciousness that modern communist education practice has placed in the forefront the question of the thorough mastery of the whole spectrum of spiritual values characteristic of socialism, the question of fostering communist ideology as a fusion of learning, belief and practical action. On the eve of the congress we can and must use every means of propaganda and agitation, of cultural and educational work to give a special spirituality to military labor, which fuses into the common channel of the struggle for communism.

The tasks of education and moral and political training of the motherland's steadfast defenders are being resolved under conditions of a complex international situation, aggravated by ideological struggle in the international arena. This dictates the need to resolutely withstand hostile attacks on the consciousness of Soviet people and to expose ideological speculations by our class enemies in connection with the acute problems which sometimes arise in the life of the still very youthful socialist world.

Comrade A. Yepishev went on to dwell on key questions of ideological work and made an analysis of the practical activity of commanders, political organs, party organizations and all workers on the ideological front in fulfilling the demands of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work." After stressing the importance of insuring that not one grain of advanced experience disappears without trace and that every single one bears rich fruit, he drew attention to the omissions and shortcomings which unfortunately still make themselves felt in educational practice. A resolute struggle must be waged against them. Political organs and agitprop sections and departments must daily use their skill to direct the precongress report and election campaign now under way in army and navy party organizations toward this practice. Political-military training will doubtless improve if every person asks and tests for himself how much our agitation and propaganda measures further the maintenance of a Marxist-Leninist world outlook, how closely they are bound up with the life of the country and the armed forces, whether they are sufficiently effective in solving successfully tasks of personnel combat training, to what degree their offensive nature is expressed and how they reinforce the armed forces' educational role.

Army General A. Yepishev dwelled on questions of educating Soviet servicemen as ardent patriots and staunch internationalists. The process of this education is dependent on the objective factor of merging into a single whole national and international tasks of the struggle to build communism, of the defense of revolutionary gains. This factor influences the consciousness and sentiments of servicemen more strongly, the more consistently our ideological work is directed toward the living practice of socialist and communist building and demonstrates the transformation of the USSR people's friendship into a powerful motive force in the development of Soviet society, a factor in the invincibility of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Speaking of the demands which ideological, political and educational work must meet today in all its sectors, Comrade A. Yepishev stressed in this connection the importance of the tenet formulated in the Central Committee resolution on primary party organizations and party groups as centers of daily ideological and educational activity. Party organizations must constantly keep in view everything which animates the military collective, which concerns it, and they must react to problems which arise. It is their duty to reflect in their teaching and mass political work the most topical questions of domestic and international life and of unit and ship activity, to mobilize servicemen in the struggle to fulfill the orders of commanders and chiefs, of training programs and plans and to strengthen discipline and organization, to foster intransigence toward antisocial acts and all manifestations of hostile ideology and morals.

In order to become genuine centers of daily ideological and educational activity, many party organizations must substantially restructure their ideological work. We must have no units or ships where at first glance everything is in order--with political training groups formed and operating, using diverse forms of propaganda and agitation, with ideological questions regularly discussed in party organizations--yet where despite all this only a formal well-being exists. In practice this means that work goes on at idling speed without perceptibly affecting the moral atmosphere in the collective or the real state of affairs. This is what happens when an attempt is made to force the education process into the framework of purely quantitative, formal criteria and appraisals.

The role of party organizations in fostering conscientious military discipline is great. The fundamental condition for maintaining it is devotion to duty and the consciousness of the total impossibility of placing personal above public interests, of acting contrary to the demands of party, state and people, as set forth in the military oath and military regulations and as expressed in commands and orders by commanders and chiefs. Strengthening discipline means developing this consciousness in every serviceman. The complex events of international life dictate the need to implement work so that people have increased belief in and a feeling of recognized public need for military labor and for irreproachable fulfillment of military duty.

During the precongress report and election campaign many ideas will doubtless be elaborated on the ideological role and potential of party organizations and groups as centers of day-to-day ideological and educational activity.

Life goes on, and demands on political education work are growing. At the same time we have not eliminated individual shortcomings which are intolerable from the viewpoint of yesterday's as well as of today's demands. This is why the recommendations and conclusions of the army and navy ideological workers' conference which deal with specific problems of improving ideological and political education in the new training year, the year of the 26th party congress, are invaluable to us and must be used wisely.

In his address, Army General A. Yepishev devoted attention to questions connected with the development of criticism and self-criticism and stressed the importance of a keener presentation of topical problems of military life on the pages of the army and navy press and of heightened effectiveness of critical publications. He dwelled on the need for fuller use of such powerful propaganda resources as radio, movies and television, on the role of clubs, officers' messes and libraries in intensifying servicemen's moral education and heightening their ideological belief.

In conclusion the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate chief stressed that it is necessary to continue to improve the forms and methods of ideological work and make fuller use of them in the interests of developing the personnel's political activity and their creative efforts, directed toward achieving high results in combat training and in socialist competition to greet the 26th CPSU Congress fittingly in the interests of heightening the armed forces' combat readiness.

Ye. Tyazhelnikov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, spoke at the meeting.

Taking part in the conference were Marshal of the Soviet Union N. Orgakov, chief, Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; V. Shauro, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Department; V. Drugov, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee Department; Air Marshal A. Pokryshkin, chairman, USSR DOSAAF Central Committee; Yu. Dergausov, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; Col Gen M. Sobolev, deputy chief, Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Col Gen P. Gorchakov, Army General S. Vasyagin, Col Gen S. Bobylev, Air Force Lt Gen L. Batekhin, Adm A. Sorokin, members of military councils and chiefs of political directorates of branches of the armed forces; leading workers of military justice organs; ideological workers of border and internal troops, of the USSR Civil Defense and of DOSAAF; chiefs of political departments and political section deputy chiefs of the main and central directorates of the USSR Defense Ministry; representatives of the central organs of the military press, of cultural establishments and military training institutions in Moscow.

There were lectures on questions of CPSU theory and policy for conference participants. During the conference the participants worked in sections which examined certain questions of ideological work in relation to the specific features of the branches of the armed services.

MILITARY JUDGES DISCUSS LAW, ORDER ISSUES

LD071347 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Oct 80 p 2

[Col Justice S. Morozov report: "Conference of Military Judges"]

[Text] A conference of the chairmen of the military tribunals of the districts, groups of forces and fleets has analyzed progress to date in implementing the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Improving Work To Maintain Law and Order and on Intensifying the Struggle Against Lawbreakers" and has also discussed the tasks of military court organs to further improve their activity in light of the demands of the regulation on military tribunals.

Lt Gen Justice S. Maksimov, chief of the Military Tribunal Directorate, and Lt Gen Justice G. Bushuyev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court Military Collegium, delivered reports at the conference.

GROUND FORCES MILITARY COUNCIL DISCUSSES WORK ON COMPLAINTS

LD031345 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Oct 80 p 2

[Correspondent report: "To Improve Work With Letters"]

[Text] The Ground Forces Military Council has examined the question of progress in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee requirements for the further improvement of work on examining suggestions, petitions and complaints and receiving visitors in the Baltic Military district. A report was heard from Col Gen I. Gubin, member of the Military Council and chief of the district Political Directorate.

It was pointed out that work on considering complaints and suggestions is periodically discussed in the district with leading personnel and in political organs and party organizations. Combined political days, question-and-answer soirees and meetings of commanders and political workers with servicemen are used to study the personnel's mood and needs.

At the same time there are substantial shortcomings in work with letters and in the organization of the reception of visitors in the district, and cases of a formal and sometimes even heartless attitude toward the personnel's needs are encountered. Individual officials fail to fulfill their regulation duties concerning the in-depth study of subordinates and delve poorly into their needs--which gives rise to just complaints.

The session was addressed by Army General S. Vasyagin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Ground Forces Political Directorate. The results of the discussion were summed up by Army General I. Pavlovskiy, commander in chief of the Ground Forces and USSR deputy defense minister.

OGARKOV, YEPISHEV ATTEND IDEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

LD071353 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Oct 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Conference of Ideological Workers"]

[Text] A conference of army and navy ideological workers began yesterday in the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army. It was opened by Army General A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

A report on the course of fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" and on the tasks of ideological work in the army and navy in preparing for the 26th party congress was delivered by Col Gen A. Lizichev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

Taking part in the work of the conference are Marshal of the Soviet Union N. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister, CPSU Central Committee Department chiefs Ye. Tyazhelnikov and V. Shauro, V. Drugov, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee Department; Marshal of Aviation A. Pokryshkin, chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee; and Yu. Dergausov, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee.

A detailed account of the conference will be published in a forthcoming issue of this newspaper.